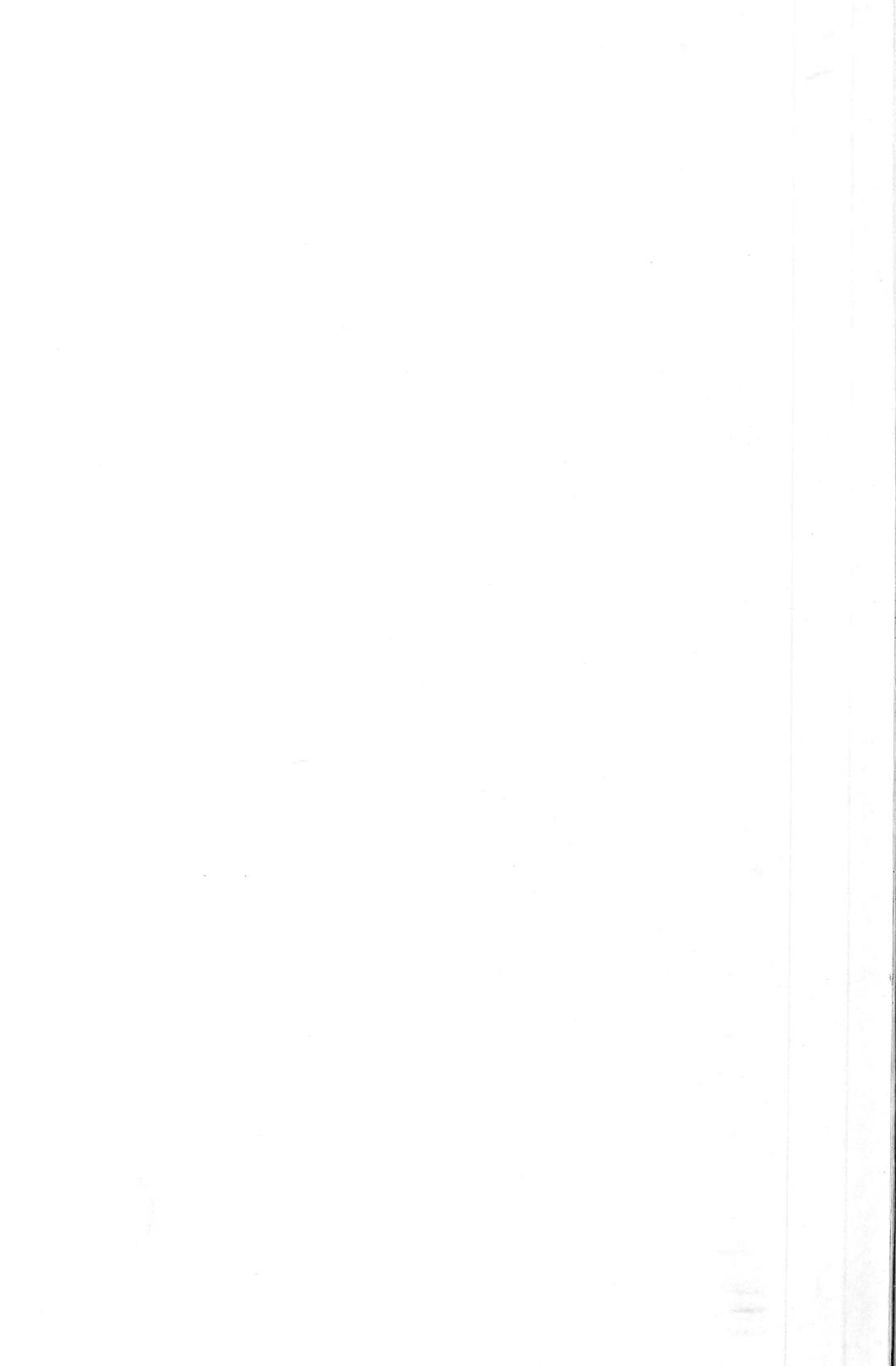


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6-2-11

ANNUAL SEED CATALOG

GARDEN, FIELD
AND GRASS

SEEDS

SEASON
1917



The Grand Junction Seed Company

(INCORPORATED)

Cor. 4th and Main Sts.

Grand Junction, Colorado

W. L. Burgess, Pres. and Mgr.
Ethel Burgess, Sec'y and Treas.

L. W. Burgess, Vice-Pres.
Blaine Burgess, Ass't Mgr.

Information for Purchasers

Please Read Carefully

The Grand Junction Seed Company was organized some twenty years ago, but has been under the present management for only five and one-half years. During that time the business has grown to large proportions. Their mail order business now covers nearly all the Western States.

The secret of the success of the business can be explained in a very few words—A SQUARE DEAL TO EVERY CUSTOMER, FRESH SEEDS, TRUE SEEDS, BEST SEEDS.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

FREE DELIVERY

WE PAY POSTAGE OR EXPRESSAGE on all GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS quoted in this catalogue, up to and including the fourth zone (600) miles. Those ordering seeds outside the fourth zone should add 5 cents per pound for postage.

PLANTS AND ROOTS shipped at purchaser's risk.

INSURANCE AND SAFE DELIVERY

We insure without extra charge, and guarantee the safe delivery of all orders amounting to \$2.00 and over. On orders of less than \$2.00 add 3 cents if you wish them insured, otherwise they go at purchaser's risk.

You will note that our prices are just as low and in many instances under the prices of the other dealers who charge you extra for POSTAGE.

NOTE

To those ordering seed outside the fourth zone (above 600 miles), add 5 cents per pound for postage.

C. O. D.—We can send seeds C. O. D. by Parcel Post or Express, but not by freight, when one-fourth of the amount accompanies the order and 10 cents extra to pay the collection.

OUR TERMS are strictly CASH WITH ORDER. Remittance should be made by Post-office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Letter. Amounts of \$2.00 or less may be sent in 5 and 10-cent stamps as preferred.

We do not ship seeds C. O. D. unless one-fourth of the amount of the purchase price accompanies the order.

HOW TO ORDER—Be sure to write your name PLAINLY; also your postoffice, county and state. Give the name of your freight and express office if different from postoffice. Always state whether to ship by mail, express or freight.

USE OUR ORDER SHEET, carefully filling out the blank spaces at the top for shipping directions. Use one line for each kind of seed ordered.

Always carry out the price of each item.

Keep a copy of your order. (This is very important).

Errors will occasionally happen. In case of delay or an error please notify us promptly, inclosing copy of order with particulars in full.

WHEN TO ORDER—We are prepared to fill all orders as soon as this catalogue reaches you. It is advisable to order early while our stock is complete and before our rush season is on, and what is more important to you, you will have the seeds on hand for planting when in need of them.

The prices we quote on vegetable and flower seeds in this catalogue will hold good as long as the stock lasts.

Should you want any articles not listed in this catalogue we will be pleased to have your inquiries and will give them prompt attention.

MARKET GARDENERS AND LARGE PLANTERS should write for special prices, stating variety and quantity required, and we will forward our MARKET GARDENERS' LIST.

WARRANTIES—Seed of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow; in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others if sown under the same conditions are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents. Cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below ground may attack them and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction. We use every precaution in procuring fresh, pure, reliable seeds etc., but we, in common with other responsible seed houses, sell our goods subject to the following disclaimer, it being that adopted by the American Seed Trade Association, i. e.: We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any SEEDS, BULBS OR PLANTS sent out; and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—As to our financial and business standing we refer you to the leading Commercial agencies, any bank or business house in Grand Junction, Colo.

OUR PURPOSE—To have the best of everything; to send out a neat, attractive catalogue with truthful illustrations and descriptions; to be prompt; to be courteous; to be satisfied with small profits; to be honorable in our dealings, and to treat every customer so that he will want to order again—in short, to treat him as we would like to be treated.

ORDER SHEET
GRAND JUNCTION SEED COMPANY

Forward by _____ to _____
State on this line whether wanted by Parcel Post, Express or Freight

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order - \$.

Express Order \$.

Bank Draft - \$..

Stamps - - - \$..

Total - \$..

Date..... 191

**Please be Particular to Write your Name and Address Correctly and in Full With Order.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ALL ORDERS.**

ORDER EARLY that the order may be filled before the stock is broken.

Do you grow for Market or Home Use?

If you have anything to write us with this order, please write it on separate sheet.

 Be Sure to Sign Your Name and Post Office Address.

We received several orders last season without any name signed. Consequently were unable to deliver the seeds. (OVER)

 Be Sure to Sign Your Name and Post Office Address.

In case we happen to be out of the particular variety ordered shall we substitute the nearest we have to the one ordered? Yes....., or No.....

P. S.—Please write here the names of five or six of your neighbors that plant seeds.

*FREE - As a Special Inducement for
Early Orders*

Ten per cent. Discount

On all Orders for Seeds Reaching Us Before

MARCH 1st., 1917



We will allow you to select Packet Seeds to the value of TEN CENTS for each dollar sent us.

<i>For One Dollar.....</i>	<i>Two Packets</i>
<i>For Two Dollars.....</i>	<i>Four Packets</i>
<i>For Five Dollars.....</i>	<i>Ten Packets</i>

You can make your own selection of packets, or if left to us, we will send a good assortment of varieties. Remember this offer is for orders reaching us on or before March 1st.



(Please Remember We Make a Special Price to Market Gardeners and
Large Planters. We Issue a Special Market Gardeners' List and will be
Pleased to Mail You One on Request. < < < < < < < <)

The Grand Junction Seed Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Fourth and Main Streets - Grand Junction, Colo.
POULTRY SUPPLIES

The Plain Truth Regarding the Seed Market



EVER IN THE HISTORY OF THE SEED TRADE have conditions been so complicated as they are today. The greatest of all wars has been raging for the past two and one-half years, and the end is as far off, apparently, as it was two years ago. The countries that have supplied us with the bulk of our seeds in the past are engaged in a death grapple, and their seed crops the past two seasons have been very short, many varieties almost a complete failure. Denmark and other countries fearing a seed famine have placed an embargo on very many kinds of seeds. There has also been a shortage in our own country the past two seasons on many varieties, especially beans, beets, spinach, sweet corn, onion sets, and a score of other seeds. The scarcity of one commodity has affected the price of another until today we face a shortage and the highest prices in years on very many varieties of seed. However, we should be thankful that we are still at peace with the world, and even though we are compelled to pay war prices for nearly everything we buy we have a plenty to eat and are helping to feed the starving nations of Europe. We are fortunate in having secured the bulk of our seed stock—a few varieties we are still short on—but hope to be able to secure a sufficient amount to supply our trade.

Our prices on garden and flower seeds will hold good while our supply lasts.

The market on grass, field and grain seeds is so unsettled it is impossible to name a price that will hold good for any length of time. Send us a list of your requirements and we will quote you our best price.

In view of the above conditions we would advise all of our friends to place their orders early and make sure of their seed stock, avoiding the risk of a shortage, which is sure to come before the season is over.

We are growing by contract here on the Western Slope at an altitude of 4,500 to 6,500 feet—over a MILE HIGH—nearly all our PEAS, BEANS, CORN, MELONS, SQUASH and ONION SEEDS. One man has a contract to grow nearly 10,000 pounds.

These seeds produce much better crops in this high altitude, as they have become acclimated. They also produce better results in lower altitudes than seeds grown on lower soil. Note the following:

Facts Worth Knowing

It is conceded by all growers that northern grown seeds are far superior to southern grown and that the GRAND VALLEY OF COLORADO, with its mountain water, clear air, bright sunshine and rich soil at an altitude of 4,500 to 7,500 feet, is the GARDEN SPOT OF THE WORLD for growing seeds. And that seed produced under these conditions is much more hardy and productive, and that planters of the Western States are GETTING WISE to the above stated facts is attested by the ever increasing orders and repeat orders we are receiving, coupled with the many unsolicited testimonials and glowing reports of the fine crops and immense yields produced from our seeds.

GRAND VALLEY SEEDS took first premium at St. Louis Exposition, New York Land Show, 1911; also Colorado State Fair and Mesa County Fair, 1911 and 1912 and 1913.

If you are looking for the best seeds obtainable send us your orders. Little or big, we will send you SEEDS THAT GROW.

Unsolicited Testimonials

To Whom It May Concern:

Dec. 1st, 1916.

We are pleased to testify as to the reliability of the Grand Junction Seed Company. Having handled their deposits for a number of years we do not hesitate to say that we believe this firm will treat in the fairest manner possible all orders entrusted to them. In our judgment there is no risk in sending money with the order, as the firm is reliable and responsible, and if the order cannot be filled as given your money will be returned. The large business has been built up by fair dealing and strict attention to business.

THE UNITED STATES BANK AND TRUST CO.,

By E. W. Dinwiddie, Cashier.

Grand Junction, Colo.

To Whom it May Concern:

Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 7th.

I am personally acquainted with the members of the Grand Junction Seed Company and consider them perfectly reliable. They handle many thousands orders each season from all parts of the country. We handle a great deal of their express business, which is constantly increasing. I do not hesitate to say that anyone who is thinking of placing an order with them that in my opinion there is absolutely no risk in sending money with the order.

H. G. MORTON, Cashier Wells Fargo & Co. Express.

"John Baer Tomato"

The Earliest Tomato on Earth

THIS MOST wonderful tomato was first introduced by a large Eastern grower in 1914, and the seed was sold at \$50.00 per pound. We listed it season before last for the first, and as we were about the first to introduce it in the West we had some misgivings for fear it might not meet all the wonderful claims the growers made for it. However, we are glad to say the John Baer has certainly made good, and stands today at the head of the list for early and best all around tomato. The many good words and letters of recommendations we have received from growers, canners, market gardeners and others justify us in placing it at the head of the list.

Our mail orders of this one tomato last season were more than all the others combined.

G. W. Merchant of Fruita, Colo., put out 1,400 John Baer plants on less than half an acre and raised over fourteen tons (28,000 pounds) tomatoes, which he sold at the canning factory, receiving the top prices. This statement was vouched for by Mr. W. H. Harrison, our county agriculturist.

Price pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, 1 lb. \$5.00.

"JOHN BAER" TOMATO The Earliest Tomato on Earth

1. "John Baer" Tomato produces large, beautiful, solid shipping tomatoes in thirty days from plants grown in veneer or paper bands, with roots undisturbed.

2. "John Baer" Tomato produces the most perfect high crown tomatoes ever grown.

3. "John Baer" Tomato produces an enormous crop of tomatoes. Fifty to 100 fruit to each plant.

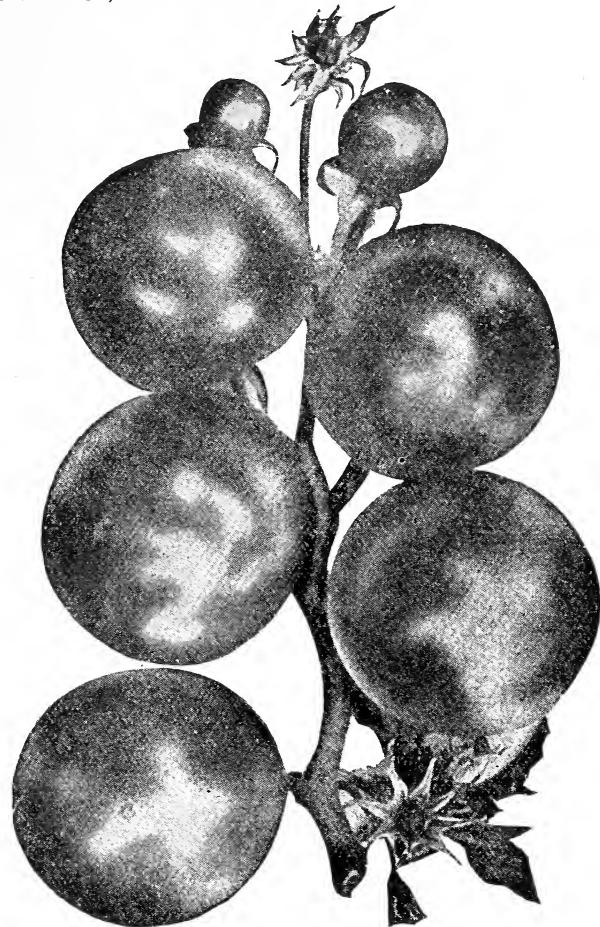
4. Every "John Baer" Tomato ripens evenly, right up to the stem.

5. No cripples, no scales, no blights, no cracked, wrinkled, one-sided, uneven, scarred fruit. When dead ripe "John Baer" Tomato will not burst.

6. "John Baer" Tomato has a wonderful glistening bright red color.

7. "John Baer" Tomato has a mild, deliciously sweet flavor.

8. "John Baer" Tomato is almost seedless, a marvelous stem setter, often ten fruit in first cluster, solid and meaty.



John Baer Tomato.

9. "John Baer" Tomato has just enough foliage—will stand plenty of manuring without going to vine. Set plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 feet.

Prices: Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, 1 lb. \$5.00.

This tomato seed sold for fifty dollars (\$50.00) per pound first season, 1914.

"JOHN BAER" Tomato Plants for Sale. See Page 34.

Fully 90 per cent of our last season's orders called for "John Baer."

Mr. Guy Botkins (market gardener), raised seventy-nine tons on three acres.

Mart Moore, another gardener, raised twenty-seven tons on one acre.

These were all sold to our local canning factory at top market prices.

Who can beat this record?



Danish Giant Sludstrup Stock Beets Produce \$500.00 per Acre

The greatest of all stock beets; yield 100 tons per acre—feeding value \$5.00 per ton.

This wonderful beet is a native of Denmark, the result of 100 years' scientific beet culture, was first introduced in this country about three years ago by one of the oldest and largest growers in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Champion Beet Grower of America

Mr. B. A. Smith, one of Grand Junction's most prominent ranchers, is entitled to the belt for beet growing, having produced from (two acres) 200 tons of Giant Sludstrup Beets, from which he fed and wintered over forty head of hogs and several head of cattle, besides selling fifty tons of the beets.

This remarkable statement is vouched for by several prominent ranchers acquainted with the facts.

Every rancher should put out at least a couple of acres of stock beets.

We import the bulk of our seeds direct from the growers in Denmark. The 1916 crop was very light on account of the incessant rains.

We received only a small percentage of our contracts, but we anticipated this; so we placed our orders in advance of our requirements and are in hopes we will have sufficient amount to fill our retail orders.

Prices as follows: 1 lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$35.00.

These prices are delivered by P. P. or Express.

PARCEL POST RATES

These rates apply now to seeds as well as other things. Limit of weight up to 150 miles fifty pounds. Over 150 miles twenty pounds. To find postage on over ten pounds add for each additional pound at same proportionate rate. Do not forget to allow for weight of package and wrapping.

WEIGHT	Local rate	Less	150	300	600	1,000	1,400	Over
		than	to	to	to	to	to	1,800
		150	300	600	1,000	1,400	1,800	Miles
Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1 pound...	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2 pounds...	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds...	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds...	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds...	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds...	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds...	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds...	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds...	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds...	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20

We deliver free all Garden and Flower Seeds up to 600 miles; above 600 miles, add 5c per lb. for postage.

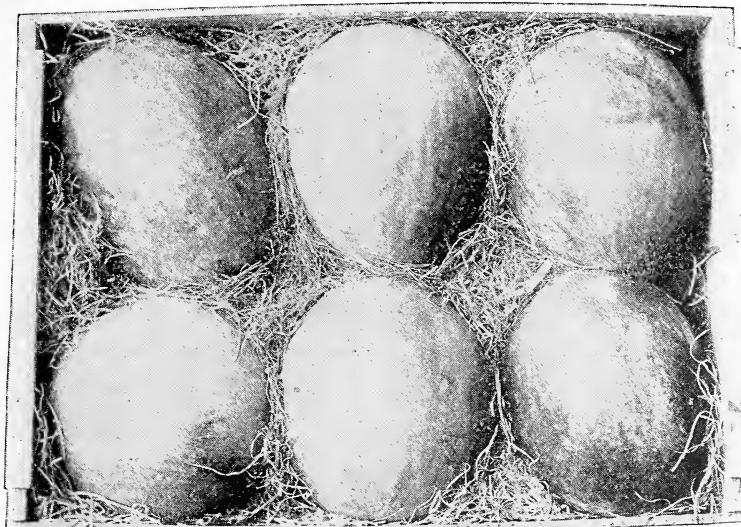
Famous Honey Dew Is an Ideal Melon



HERE IS THE STORY of how the "honey dew" melon was produced. It is told by J. E. Gauger, Swink, Colo., planter, who imported the seed from Africa, crossed with several other varieties, and produced a melon which is destined to bring fame to Colorado and a fortune to its producer:

"The original seed of this melon was obtained from a melon shipped from Africa to New York City. This seed was planted at Rocky Ford, and crossed with the genuine 'Rocky Ford' cantaloupes by pollination. The following year the seed from the hybrid was again crossed with the Improved Hybrid Casaba. Again, the seed resulting from this cross was planted the following year, and from this result certain melons were selected, having in view a certain size, texture, quality, etc.

"The melon was named "Honey Dew," as it is as sweet as honey and has the mingling of several flavors, pineapple, vanilla and banana predominating.



"The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven to eight inches in length, weighs from five to six pounds. The skin is smooth, with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and fine grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. The seed cavity is very small, the rind impervious to water.

Melon Doesn't Shrink

"The melon does not shrink in weight, is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper. It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford strains, and is very prolific, yields at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 melons to the acre. The melon slips from the vine when ripe and will keep for several weeks, the late-maturing melons keeping until Christmas:

"If one gets a crate of green ones they can be laid away and they will ripen. Have cut them from the vines when two-thirds green, and kept them for six weeks and they have not shrunk a particle of an ounce.

"Heavy rains do not affect them as they do the ordinary cantaloupe, as the rind does not absorb the water.

"The writer has had over thirty years' experience in growing cantaloupes, and feels safe in saying that the Honey Dew is one of the coming melons if properly handled, and it will pro-

Continued on next page

Famous Honey Dew Melon—Continued

long the melon season at least six weeks, or double the present time in the Arkansas valley, for while it is a semi-summer variety it can also be kept until Thanksgiving very easily, and under proper conditions until Christmas.

Famous Spiciness Retained

"It has the spiciness of the cantaloupe, the juiciness of the Improved Casaba and the peculiar quality of retaining all the nourishment in its leathery rind.

"Its origin has a peculiar history. The Netted Gem cantaloupe was introduced from France into Pennsylvania in the late seventies. The writer introduced this variety into Colorado in the early eighties, and from this seed was built up the famous Rocky Ford strains of the Netted Gem.

"The Casaba was introduced from Syria into California some years ago by the same party that first introduced the Netted Gem into Pennsylvania.

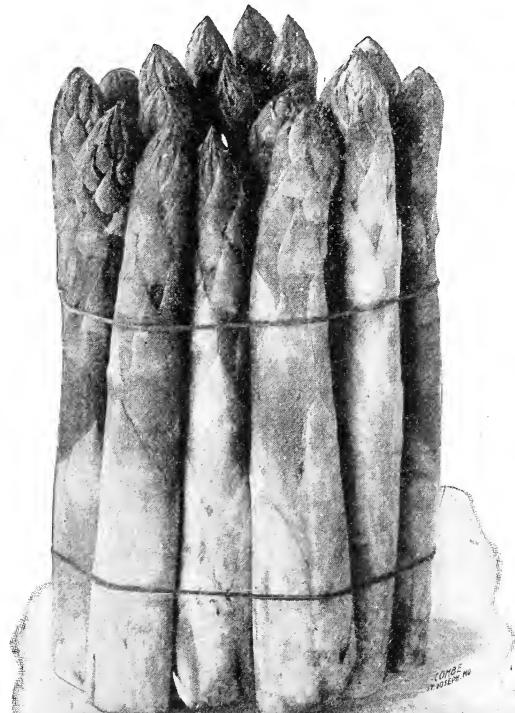
"Later the writer secured the seed from an African melon, and from a series of crosses with the two above mentioned melons obtained what is now the Honey Dew.

"The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with the self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper."

Honey Dew—The seed of this wonderful melon is very scarce. Our supply is limited. We offer while it lasts.

_packets 25c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Asparagus



Sow the seed early in the spring in rows one foot apart; thin to three or four inches; cultivate as for other crops. The 1-year-old plants should be set in spring in good, rich, sandy soil, plowed very deep. Work plenty of well-rotted manure into the soil. Set plants from four to six inches deep, in rows one to two feet apart in the row. Ounce of seed will produce about 300 plants.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to twenty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant, spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

Palmetto—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth and is fast becoming the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots that in favorable weather remain white as long as fit to use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 60c.

Strong 1-Year Roots—20c for 12, \$1.00 per 100. Write for prices on large amounts. See page 29.

Beans

Remember, We Pay the Postage

Plant all dwarf varieties in drills two inches deep and from 18 to 24 inches apart; the plants should be about three inches apart. Don't sow until the ground is warm one pound to sixty feet of drill. Prices on all beans are as follows, unless otherwise noted: Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Wax Pod Varieties

Challenger Dwarf Black Wax—Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety. Its enormous demands prove that it meets popular requirement and has all the sterling qualities that we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts we have found it to be unexcelled in quality and the first to give a full picking of pods.

Improved Golden Wax—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and a beautiful rich, golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf and compact growth.

Davis' White Wax—Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods five or six inches in length. The pods are almost without flesh, and with decided strings when of good size. One of the best canners, as it does not discolor. It is also a good shipper. The dry seed, being white and of medium size, is desirable also for winter markets as a shell bean.

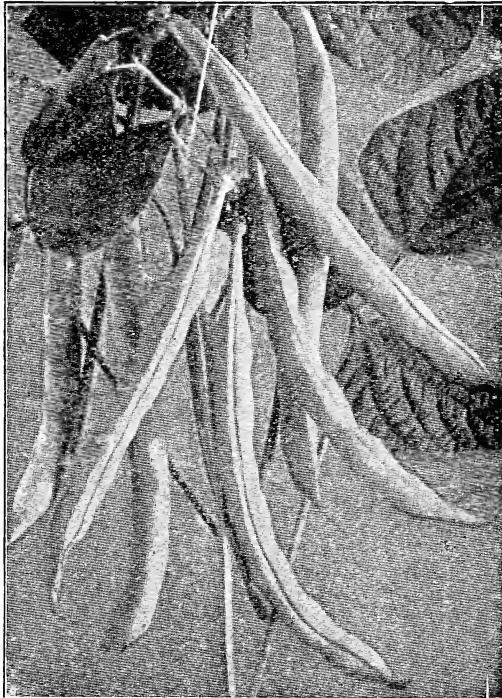
Flagolet Wax—A large bush wax variety; seed large, purplish red; excellent as a snap bean and in great favor as a dry shell bean.

Lima Beans

Burpee's Bush Lima—(Comes absolutely true from seed). The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth, and always erect. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and luscious flavor with the well known Pole Limas. Do not plant Lima Beans until the soil is thoroughly warm. They rot when the weather is wet and cold. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Improved Henderson's Bush Lima—This is the very early Seiva or butter bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of the Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1b. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 3 lbs. 50c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

King of the Garden Lima—The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green.



Improved Golden Wax

very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c.

Pole Beans

Lazy Wife—Immensely popular everywhere. It is exceedingly productive and easily gathered. Probably this is why it comes by this discourteous name. It is an excellent bean. 1 lb. 25c. 2 lbs. 45c.

Kentucky Wonder—Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods very green, very long—often reaching nine or ten inches. Nearly round when young and very crisp. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

BEANS—Continued

POLE BEANS—Continued

Scarlet Runner or Flowering Bean—A great favorite, both ornamental and useful; height, 10 feet; presenting dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. Used both as a string bean and shelled. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c.

White Creaseback—One of the earliest green podded pole beans. Exceedingly productive and of fine quality. The handsome green pods grow from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round with a crease in the back, hence the name. The pods are entirely stringless, very fleshy and of superb quality. 1 lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 65c.



Grand Valley White Egg.

Grand Valley White Egg—The largest, handsomest and best yielder in the whole list. The real mortgage lifter. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.00. See description, page 52.

Cut Short or Corn Hill—A speckled bean, used for planting among corn; fine snap sort. 1 lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 65c.

Tepary Bean—This new dry land bean originated in Arizona among the Indians, and is recommended as a fine sort for dry lands—similar to the navy, only smaller. Will produce a good crop with very little moisture. Price per lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c. Prepaid.

Navy Beans—20c lb., 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Prepaid.

Mexican Beans—1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c, 10 lbs. \$1.25. Prepaid.

Green Pod Varieties

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—We do not hesitate to place this variety at the head of the list. Its merits have been proven beyond a doubt. Extra early, round, fleshy pods, very brittle and almost entirely stringless, rust proof and very productive.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Resembles the Valentine, though pods average one-third longer and usually stringless. It is fully a week earlier.

Refugee—1,000 to 1—Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy and very late, and for this reason used for late planting and for pickles. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality. 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—The pods are long and flat and of a bright green color. Plants form erect bushes. 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c.

Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry—Very productive and compact in growth. Pods medium length, broad, thick curved and splashed with red. Very desirable as a green shelled bean, maturing early. Seed oval, large, plump and splashed with bright red.

Improved Early Red Valentine—This is a very popular sort. Pods long, round and smooth. It is one of the very earliest. The quality is unsurpassed.

Broad Windsor—This is entirely different from the common French bean. The large, coarse pods are borne on stout plants which are coarser, more erect and less branched than those of the French bean. It is largely used in Europe. Seed large or flat unsymmetrical shape; light brown color. Very hardy. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 50c.

Table Beets

All Prices are Postpaid

Beets do best in a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be planted from early spring until middle of summer. For winter use plant in June. Drop one inch deep in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. One ounce of seed to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds per acre.

Prices on all beets are as follows, except otherwise noted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c.

Extra Early Egyptian—A very popular early turnip-shaped variety. Has small tops and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red.

Crosby's Egyptian—The best for early market; as early as the original strain of Egyptian, is thicker and less inclined to push up a woody neck as it advances in growth.

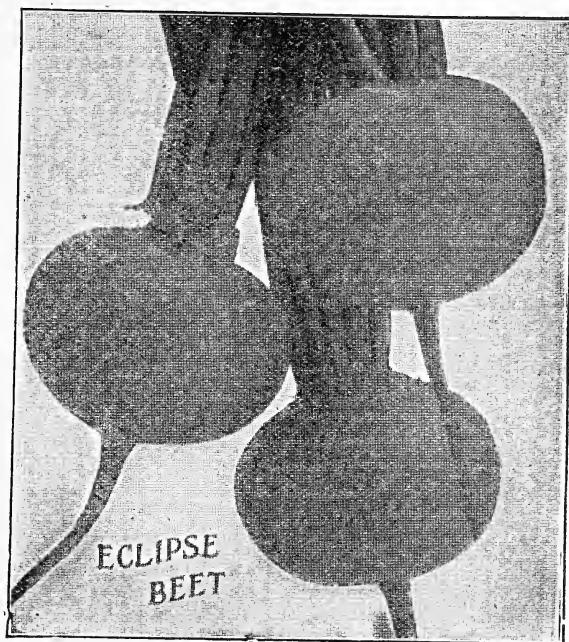
Eclipse—It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable owing to its globular shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm small top; very sweet; very fine and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its other numerous good qualities.

Early Blood Red Turnip—Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice to say it is the best variety for family use.

The Lentz—Flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young; very productive and a good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed. Pkts. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 90c.

Long Blood Red—An old standard variety used for table and cattle; resists drouth better than any of the other standard varieties of beets; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before them. Later the plants



Eclipse Beet

form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Used extensively by poultry men for feeding purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 90c.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian—(Select Danish seed.) Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

Half Sugar Beets and Mangels For Stock Feeding

Sow ten pounds per acre during early spring two feet apart between rows, thin out to eight inches in rows.

Grown for stock feeding they form very wholesome and nutritious food. Of special value for feeding to cows, as they greatly increase the flow of milk. Of great value as well for feeding hogs and poultry. For the dairy farmer the most profitable crop to raise.

Half Sugar Beets and Mangels—Continued

This class of beets grow well on almost any kind of soil. But large yields can only be expected from good soil well tilled. Plow deep. Sow from middle of April till first of June in drills two to three feet apart. When four or five inches high thin to twelve inches in row. Dig after first frost. Ten pounds of seed to one acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid. **We make special prices on large quantities.** We have selected the following varieties as being the best adapted to the needs of our customers. Write for prices on large amounts.

Danish Sludstrup — The Danish government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate. In color it is reddish yellow and a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy; grows well above ground and is easily pulled. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid. Yields 100 tons per acre. See page 4.

Giant Eckendorf—One of the most popular varieties of mangels grown in Germany, in which country root crops are grown on a very large scale. It has also proved very satisfactory in the United States whenever it has been tried. The roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape, very much like the Tankard Mangels. They are very heavy, weighing up to fifteen and twenty pounds each. The flesh is firm, crisp and solid; white in color and of high feeding value. This variety is easily harvested, a large proportion growing above ground. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 45c, 3 lbs. \$1.25, prepaid.

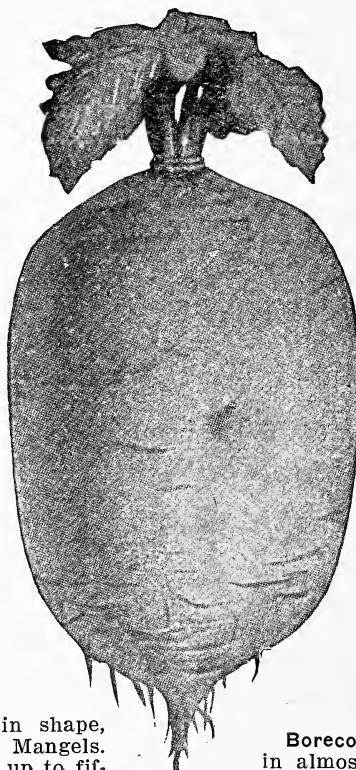
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel—Shape cylindrical; color deep rich yellow. Flesh yellow, circled with white. Unequalled for feeding stock. It is an enormous cropper. Lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid.

Mammoth Long Red—A particularly fine stock mangel. The roots attain enormous size. Smooth and regular in shape. It grows well above ground and is easily pulled. The

best variety for deep, loose soil. Lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00. Write for prices on large quantities.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar—A variety out of which much sugar has been made. Skin cream color; flesh white. An average of fifteen tons per acre can be produced. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid. Ask for special prices on larger quantities.

White Klein Wanzelben—This variety has proved to be a valuable sort not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of the country where it has been thoroughly tested. It has rather long, slender root, is rich in sugar; grows deep in the ground; it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to acre; 15 to 16 per cent sugar. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 40c, 3 lbs. \$1.00, prepaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.



Broccoli—Nearly allied to cauliflower, but more hardy. It succeeds best in a moist and rather cold atmosphere.

Large White Mammoth—A valuable variety, with large, firm heads. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts—One of the best vegetables for winter use, producing from the axiles of the leaves an abundance of sprouts resembling small cabbages. Much favored in Europe.

Dwarf Improved—A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.00.

Borecole or Kale—Kale may be grown in almost any soil, but the richer it is the more abundant the product. Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds. Transplant in June and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. One ounce to 2,000 plants.

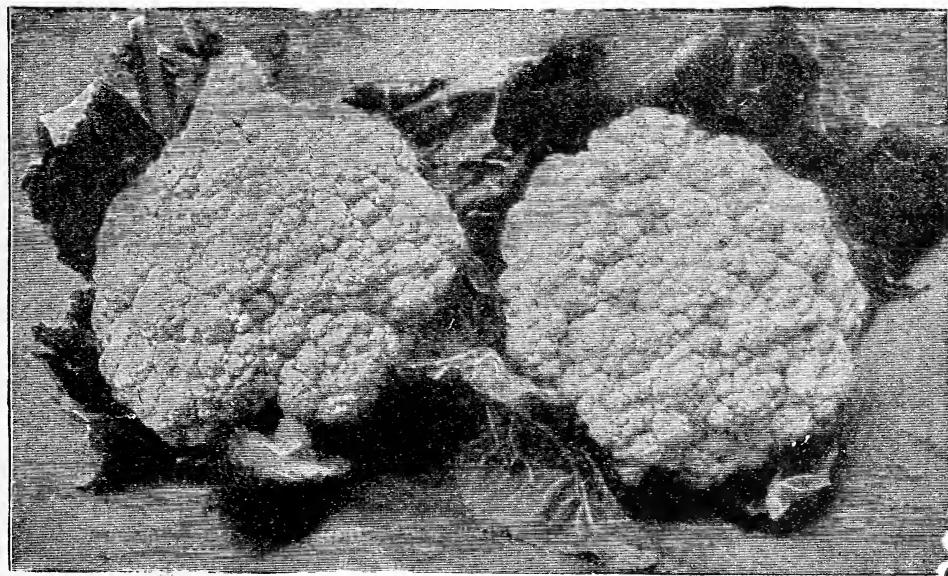
Tall Green Curled Scotch—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy and much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Our Seeds Produce Results

Cauliflower

Culture

 OR EARLY USE seed should be sown $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in a green-house, hot-bed or in boxes in the house about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring the plants should be removed to the open field and set in rows two feet apart each way. Cultivate occasionally to keep out weeds and preserve the moisture in the soil until the plants shade the ground. For late use sow seed in beds about May 10 and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden, setting them two to two and a half feet each way. Cultivation must begin as soon as the plants are set in the field, and be continued as long as it is possible to get through them with a horse cultivator without doing injury to the plants. As soon as the heads begin to form tie the leaves together over the head to keep out the light. By this process nice white heads are obtained. One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants. Our Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt and Autumn Giant Cauliflower are 1916 crop, selected Danish grown seed (our own importation), and experienced market gardeners will have no other except Danish select seed.



Early Danish Snowball

We can recommend the Snowball as one of the earliest and surest heading varieties. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—eighteen to twenty inches apart. It is well adapted for forcing under glass throughout the winter and spring. It gives a pure snow-white, medium-sized head. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$2.00, postpaid.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid white heads of superior quality. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.00.

Early Paris—An excellent French variety and the popular early sort in the Paris markets.

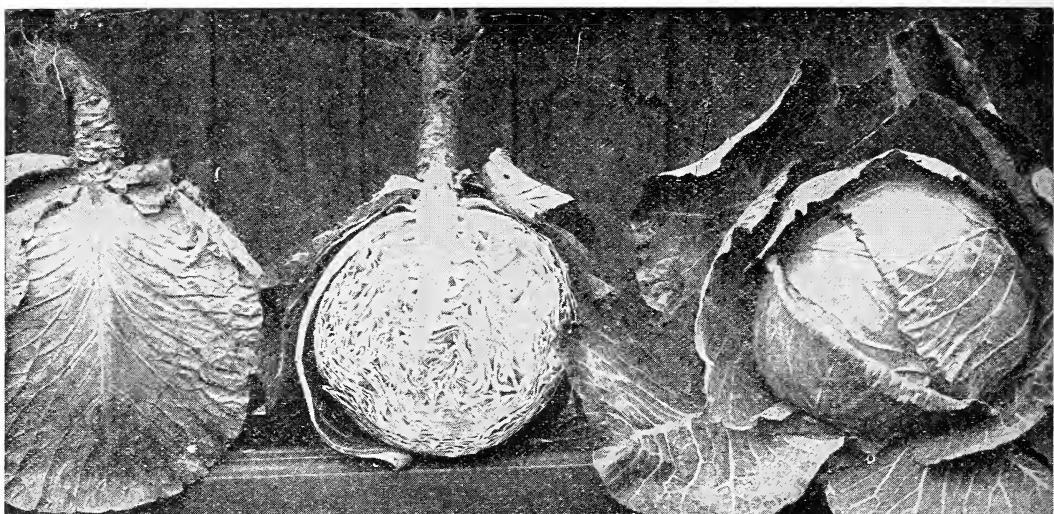
Being so early it must always be a favorite. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

Danish Autumn Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, white, firm, and being well protected by foliage remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their well development. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

Cabbage

Our Cabbage Seed is Danish Grown. Our Own Importation.

Culture—Cabbage requires a quite rich, moist, heavy soil, and deep, frequent cultivation. For extra early use the seed may be sown in January or February very thinly and shallow in hot beds. When the young plants have reached sufficient size gradually harden them off by admitting air freely. Transplant to the open ground as soon as the ground works well. Prepare the soil to a good depth, making it loose and fine. For late use sow the seed in fine soil during April or May, and not over one-fourth inch deep. The plants become weak and slender when sown thickly. When large enough set out in the open in rows three feet.



Copenhagen Market

COPENHAGEN MARKET

Offered by us for the First Time in 1914. Last year it proved to be the best early cabbage from Denmark. As early as the Charleston Wakefield.

A valuable new, early cabbage, producing round, hard heads very early in the season. As early as the Charleston Wakefield: It is the most popular early cabbage in the markets of Copenhagen. Market gardeners here who tried it for the first time last season are simply crazy about it on account of its extreme earliness and solid, 10-pound heads, with a small core, and always of excellent quality. The plants are short-stemmed, producing heads almost on the ground. The light green leaves are medium in size, saucer shaped, and are always tightly folded. The plants made therefore be set closer than most other early varieties. It is a vigorous grower and yielder, as are all cabbages from Denmark, and an excellent keeper. Our stock of Copenhagen Market comes to us direct from the originator. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Early Danish Summer Ballhead—This is an entirely new special strain, imported by us direct from the largest grower in Denmark. This is its second season, and we predict great results for it. It is the earliest Danish cabbage known. The heads are of a splendid shape, large, firm and heavy, and it is ready for the market early in the season. Do not fail to give it a trial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00.

Glory of Enkhuizen—This cabbage has won

the favor of all early kraut makers, as it produces nice, large tender heads, and it yields a great deal more per acre than any other of the mid-season cabbages, equal to the Danish Ballhead. Planting close usually results in a crop of medium sized heads, which are more desirable to shippers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.

All Seasons—Medium early, large and hard heading. A good summer or winter sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Cabbage—Continued

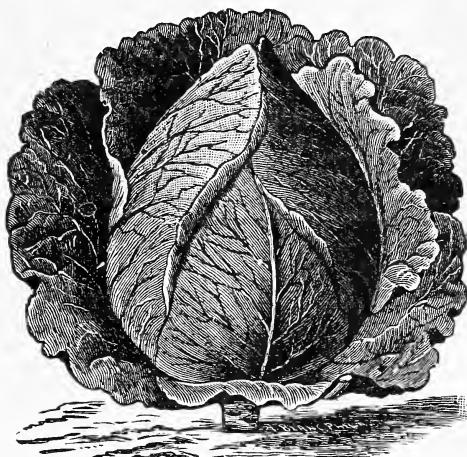
All Head Early—It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than the Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Early Winningstadt—A well-known and very popular early variety. In season very close to the Wakefield. Heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure heading variety, valuable not only for early, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Early Jersey Wakefield—This is an admirable sort and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature in the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Hollander or Danish Ballhead—The best cabbage to store during the winter, and is in large demand everywhere at profitable prices during the spring months. Our stock is the very best type of this the best of all late cabbage. Originated in Denmark, and grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and a long keeper. The weight of a head, trimmed and ready for market, is at least one-fourth more than that of any other variety of equal size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$2.25.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground,



Early Winningstadt

ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

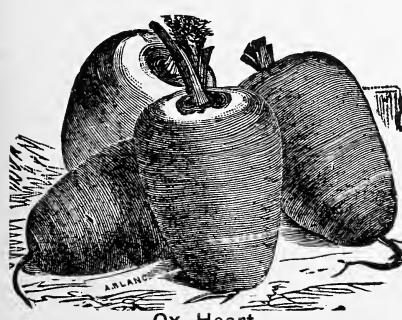
Surehead—This sort produces large, round flattened heads, which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, and weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. It is a good keeper and shipper of fine quality and certain to head, even in unfavorable seasons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Late Large Drumhead—This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top. It is also generally larger in size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. Heads deep red to the center, and will frequently average twelve inches. A sure cropper and in every way a first-class sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Carrots

For early crop sow in spring as soon as the ground is in good working order. For late crop sow until middle of June. Sow half inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart and thin to three or more inches in row. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre.



Ox Heart

Danver's Half Long—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange color, eight to ten inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point. First-class for all soils. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 90c.

Ox-Heart—Is an intermediate between the Half Long and the Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck and most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 90c.

Stock Carrots

Long Orange—The old standby, both for table use and for stock feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch cows it increases the flow of rich milk and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Carrots—Continued

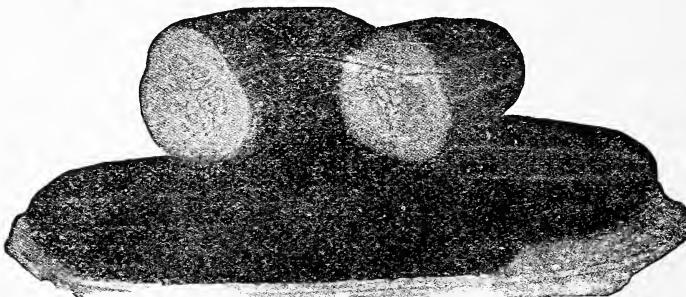
Large White Belgian—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very

large size. Flesh rather coarse and is raised exclusively for stock on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot can not be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

Cucumbers

Culture—For early sow seed in hotbed in small pots and plant out when danger of frost is over. They can be marketed with a gain of six or seven weeks over those sown in the open ground. For general crops drop in hills four to six feet apart as soon as the weather is warm, ten to twelve seeds in a hill, cover half an inch deep and pat it down with the hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects thin out to three or four plants to a hill. Middle of June to July 1st is the right time to sow for pickles. Pick fruit as soon as big enough to use, or the productiveness will be injured. One ounce will plant about fifty hills. Two pounds to one acre.



Improved Long Green—This is unquestionably the most popular for general use. When matured is nine to twelve inches long. Flesh is very solid, crisp and of delicate flavor. The skin is dark green and retains its color for a remarkably long time. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Early Frame—Popular both for table and pickling purposes. Growth vigorous, vines very productive, fruit medium size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Everbearing—This variety is of small size; very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickle. Its peculiar merit, however, is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Early White Spine—Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines. Flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Used extensively for forcing under glass. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Extra Long White Spine—A selection of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes a

long growth—ten to twelve inches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Early Russian—One of the earliest in cultivation; resembles the early frame, but is smaller and shorter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Early Green Cluster—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the root of the plant. Average length is about five inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Boston Pickling—The fruit abundantly borne, averages four to five inches in length and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers are running vines this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles or trellises and is entirely distinct. The quality is splendid and well adapted for pickling and salads. The greatest advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole fence is evident. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Celery

Culture—For early celery sow in March or February, in hot beds, in drills four to six inches apart and cover about one-fourth inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf transplant to another bed, thin out to two or three inches in the rows, and leave growing until needed to plant outside. In April plant the field in rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, and set six inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but do not let any earth get into the heart. The soil should be very rich and the plants should be earthed up several times during their growth. Celery needs more water than any other garden crop, and is liable to get soft if not watered sufficiently.

For winter use sow the seed in the latter part of April, or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant in the fields on July. If the roots are to be dug up and put in trenches to bleach allow two feet between the rows, or if they are to bleach in the same place where grown allow four feet. When cold weather sets in dig a trench in a high, well-drained place one foot wide, and of a depth of a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping so as to allow the water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants, and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if the rows are two feet apart.

Golden Self Blanching—This is a beautiful plant of close habit, compact growth, and has straight and vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp and brittle. Its delicate flavor is surpassed by no other variety, and moreover it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this seed is selected with special care.

American—Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

French—Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

Boston Market—The most popular variety in the market of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads instead of single one, and is exceptionally tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Giant Pascal—This is a green leaved variety. It bleaches very quickly after earthing up and is a beautiful yellowish white color, very solid and crisp, and of a sweet flavor which is not equaled by any other variety. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high cultivation this variety will give best satisfaction. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

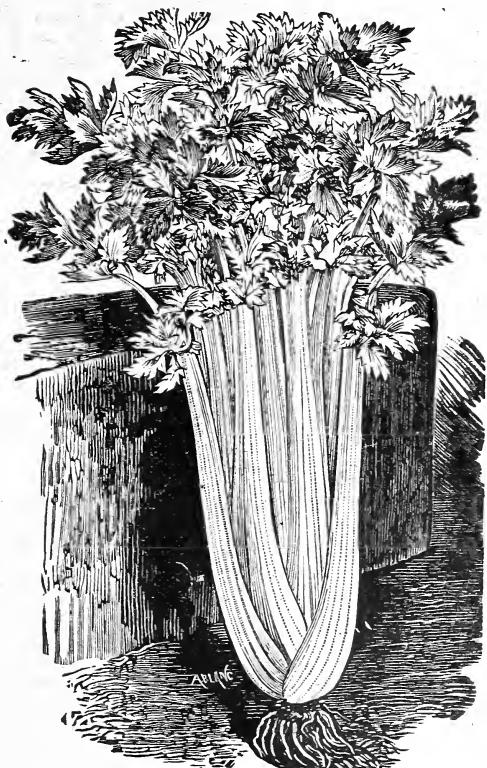
White Plume—This celery is valued because the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor and very early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Winter Queen—A very fine variety for winter storage. Robust, stocky growth, requiring but little labor in blanching. The heart stalks are heavy, broad and solid, but crisp and tender, blanching to a rich, creamy-white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Celery Plants—Early and late see page 29.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery—Grown for the roots, which are large, turnip shaped tops, very small. Although the consumption

is limited, due to the fact that its eating qualities are so little known. For a salad it excels all other varieties of celery, having a fine flavor. It can also be stewed or used for a flavoring. It may be stored like beets and will keep all winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.



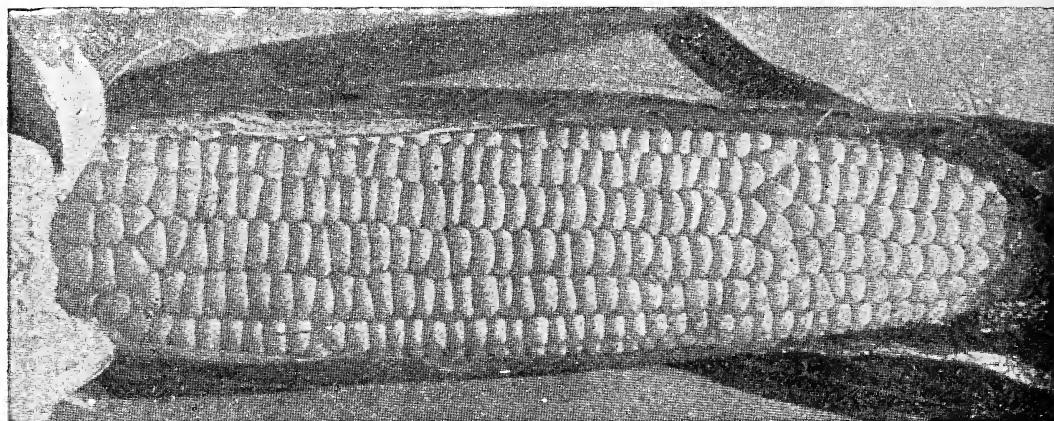
Golden Self Bleaching

Sweet Corn

Compare our prices with those of other seed houses that charge you 5 to 10 cents per pound postage. Remember we pay the postage on sweet corn and all garden seeds. These prices are postpaid.

Corn delights in a rich, warm soil, and should not be planted until the weather is settled and warm. Cultivate often. Ten pounds of seed to the acre.

Prices on all sweet corn as follows, except where otherwise noted: Half lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 40c, 5 lbs. 90c.



Stowell's Evergreen

Mammoth White Cory—The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The stalks are no longer than those of the White Cob Corn, but each stalk furnishes two or more large, fine shaped ears, which are fit for use before those of any other sort. The ears are twelve rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort.

Extra Early Adams—One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk three feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Especially recommended for localities demanding a very early, hardy variety. One lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Early Minnesota—This is among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed.

Perry's Hybrid—A very fine, early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is reddish.

Country Gentleman—The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality.

Early Evergreen—The ears of this fine corn are eight inches long, being mostly fourteen to eighteen rows; a magnificent kind for market gardeners and for main crop in the home garden. It ripens ten or twelve days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen, and remains green a long time. Two plantings will extend until frost, but the ears are not quite as large as Stowell's. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c.

Stowell's Evergreen—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. This variety with one or two early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden. One lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 40c, 5 lbs. 90c.

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

A sweet corn that is both earlier and of better quality than Cory or Early Minnesota would be difficult to find, but we have found it. GOLDEN BANTAM has come and come to stay. We recommend it to all of our customers who live where corn can be grown at all.

Golden Bantam is as early as the earliest and extremely hardy of dwarf growth, but very productive. The ears are from six to eight inches in length, creamy yellow and of better quality than any of the early sweet corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c.

Bantam Evergreen—A new variety grown by us last season for the first, is one of the first to ripen and is claimed by some gardeners to be the sweetest and best variety on the market; is a cross of the Golden Bantam and Evergreen. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Popcorn

Our pop corn seed is from extra selected stock, grown in the Grand Valley, and will produce the very best of ears for popping. Pkt. 5c, 1 lb. 15c, 2 lbs. 25c. Postpaid.

White Rice—A very handsome variety. Kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice. Color white; very prolific.

Queen's Golden—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch.

For prices on field corn see page 42.

Baby Golden Pop Corn

This is a new strain of bright, golden yellow rice corn, dwarf habit, but enormous yielder. The best popper and most delicious corn you ever tasted. Ears four to six inches long, produces four and five ears to stalk. Price pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 3 lbs 50c. Postpaid.

Collards

Georgia, Southern or Creole—This is a variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Corn Salad

Broad Leaved—Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter, as may be convenient. Thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. To be used as a salad before the flowers appear.

Cress

Garden Cress or Pepper Grass—Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

Cress; True Water—It is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Lettuce

NON-HEADING VARIETIES

Lettuce delights in a rich, moist soil. As soon as ground can be worked in the spring sow in drills, covering about one-fourth inch deep. For good, tender lettuce make several plantings and water often. For earliest spring use sow late in the fall, just before the ground freezes.

One ounce of seed to 150 feet of row. Prices of all lettuce as follows, except as otherwise noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 85c.

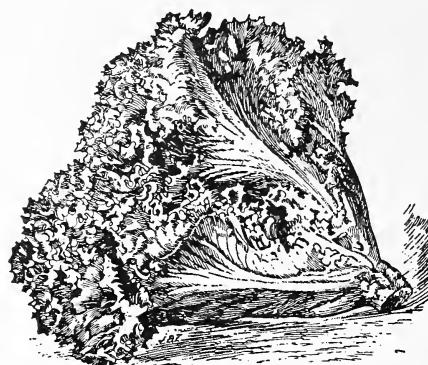
Brown German—The old-fashioned brown leafed lettuce, one of the earliest and best for family use. Should be in every garden. Try it.

Black-Seeded Simpson—The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly and being of a light green color. The variety is much liked by market gardeners and for forcing.

Simpson's Early Curled—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very forms a loose head or cluster of large, light tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation.

Early Curled Silesian—The old favorite. Of dwarf, compact and quick growth; crisp, golden leaves, with finely curled edges.

Lettuce—Continued



Grand Rapids

Non-Heading

Grand Rapids—As a lettuce for green house forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of thick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, light yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blistered and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Heading Varieties

Neapolitan or New York Wonderful—Excellent for midsummer. One of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well-blanced, crisp, tender and sweet, slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage headed sort, with extra table qualities. For home garden or market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Denver Market—It is an early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good, light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the Hanson, but is more oblong. This stock is grown expressly for gardeners' use.

Hanson—This large, creamy lettuce is by far the best sort for this climate that has yet been introduced. If you have never grown it try an ounce or two and compare it with your favorite.

The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. Color green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use.

This is the most popular sort in this locality on account of its beautiful clear color and its ability to withstand the excessive sunshine prevalent here.

California Cream Butter—Heads large, round and of beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are of medium green, marked with small brown spots, inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor.

Early Prize Head—It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hard. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged, with brownish red on edge.

We also have the following varieties. Price per plt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c: Big Boston, St. Louis Market, Boston Market, Lapp's Black Seeded, Tennis Ball and Tomhannock.

Mustard

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

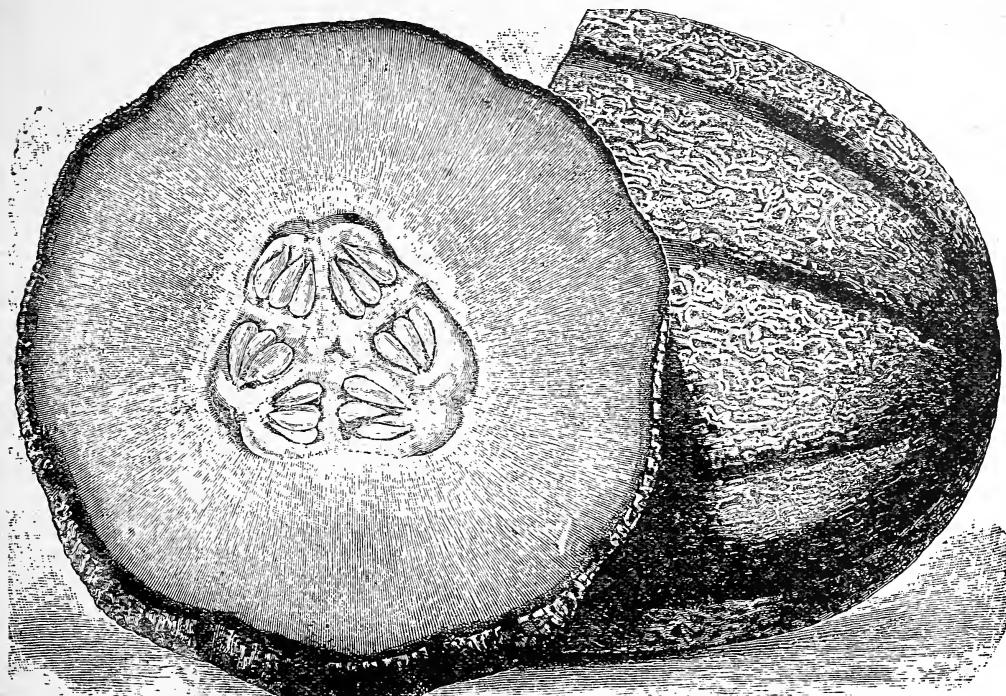
Giant Southern Curled—The large leaves, which often measure fourteen inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plant will continue until frosty weather. Leaves are

eaten, boiled, like spinach. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

White English—Best for salads and medicinal purposes. Per oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 40c.

Brown or Black—The common small seeded variety. More pungent than the white. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 40c.

Cantaloupes



Ordway Pink Queen

The soil for cantaloupes and melons should be light, rich and sandy. Do not plant seed until soil is in the very best possible condition and danger of frost is past. If the soil is dry furrow out and irrigate several days before planting. Drop eight or ten seeds in hills six feet each way, covering three-fourths of an inch. If you plant early melons cultivate often and irrigate sparingly. Thin to four plants in a hill. For late planting or replanting the following method has been resorted to with great success. Thoroughly soak seed and place in a warm manure pile for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, or until the sprouts appear. Use three pounds of seed to the acre.

Ordway Pink Queen or Improved Burrell's Gem—This is an improved strain of the Burrell Gem pink meat melon. This melon took the lead in all the Eastern markets during 1914 and 1915, bringing a much better price than the green meated melons, demonstrating beyond a doubt that they are the "coming melon."

Our seed was grown at Ordway, Colo., and was selected especially for our trade by the well-known cantaloupe expert, Mr. J. R. France. The fact that Mr. France selected and recommended this seed is sufficient guarantee to the planters of the Grand Valley that this is the cantaloupe to raise for the money. Order early to make sure of getting a supply. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$6.00.

Eden Gem—Our strain of this melon is the height of perfection. Melons are solid net,

meat is deep and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Thoroughbred Rocky Ford—This melon has ten distinct ribs, covered with a closely laced and interlaced netting. The flesh is light green, changing very slightly toward a yellow at the center. Seed cavity is small. Fruit is very uniform and is also running 90 per cent standard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Burrell's Gem—This is without a doubt one of the finest melons; flesh thick and firm; salmon colored, being sweet and of the finest flavor. Stands shipping as well as the Rocky Ford. The melons are oblong, skin dark green, with brown netting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Banana—Long, white, smooth, cucumber-shaped muskmelon, highly scented; late. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Cantaloupes—Continued

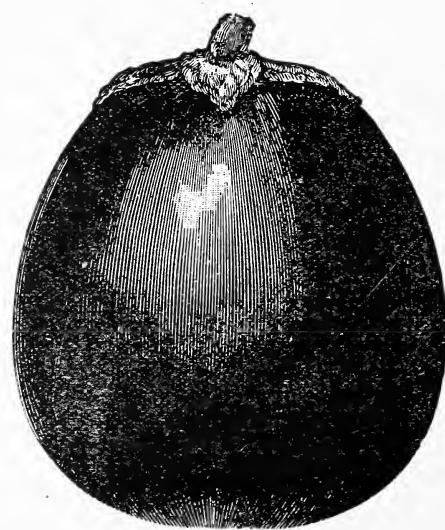
Select Rust Resistant Rocky Ford—This is the highest development of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, both in netting and rust-resisting qualities. This melon has a solid net over its entire surface. The meat is light green and very deep and of fine, sweet flavor. It is highly rust-resistant, and under conditions when other strains rust badly the melon of this strain remains green and thrifty and bears fruit. It yields a heavy crop of uniform standard sized melons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford

(Green flesh). One of the sweetest and most delicious early melons ever grown. The melons are deeply netted, being covered with a heavy grayish netting. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs and is heavily netted over the entire melon. A wonderfully prolific yielder, producing its melons ten days to two weeks earlier than the Rocky Ford. It is the right shape to pack to best advantage in crates. The close and deep netting, thoroughly covering the melon, protects its keeping and shipping qualities. The seed cavity is very small, the attractive green flesh is thick and firm, making it the best melon for market as well as the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

"Select" Solid Net—This is a careful selection of the best type of the Rocky Ford cantaloupe, grown for us at Rocky Ford. Hundreds of acres were planted with this strain last year with splendid results. The quality cannot be surpassed. It is a splendid shipper. For home market and table use this is the strain we recommend. 1 oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

Netted Rock Cantaloupe—This strain, which



New York Improved

is closely related to the Eden Gem, is a solid netted cantaloupe; the meat is very deep and of excellent quality. They run mostly standard size, and are excellent shippers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Muskmelons

The following varieties are: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 90c.

Emerald Gem—One of the very earliest varieties. Fruit small, skin deep emerald green; flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick. Flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants.

Extra Early Citron—An improved and much earlier strain of the green citron. Flesh green.

Grand Rapids—Remarkably early, considering its large size. Flesh salmon color.

Osage or Miller's Cream—A remarkably fine variety and very profitable sort for market gardeners. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color; handsomely netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick; of firm texture. Rich salmon in color.

Montreal Market—Skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting of a delicious flavor. They are regular in shape and uniformly grown to a very large size.

Cassaba—Long, oval-shaped. Skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very gratifying.

Melons for Christmas

Khiva or Winter Muskmelon

A very delicately flavored winter-keeping melon. The flesh is white and very thick. The melons are egg-shaped and grow very large; keeps well into January and is a good shipper. This is a novelty of real worth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Egg Plants

The seed should be planted in a hot bed or box in the house, care being taken that the plants have an even, continuous heat. They do not respond to a setback very readily. Transplant only vigorous plants when the weather is warm.

New York Improved Spineless—Our selected strain of this popular sort has no superior among its kind. It is the most beautiful, as well as edible of the many varieties of egg plant. A well-grown specimen never fails to take the premium at the fair. It is absolutely spineless. Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$3.50.

Endive

Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months the main sowings are made in June and

Endive—Continued

July. When the plant has attained its full size gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

Green Curled Winter—The hardiest variety. Leaves dark green, which readily blanch white; not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.—

Horseradish

Grown only from pieces of root. Roots suitable for planting 25c per doz., \$1.00 per 100, postpaid.

Watermelons

The culture for watermelons is the same as for cantaloupes, except that the hills should be farther apart. Watermelons delight in a light, sandy soil, plenty of sunshine and water. One ounce will plant thirty hills. Three or four pounds to the acre. Prices on all melon seeds are as follows except otherwise noted: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—Large, oblong melon 20 inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet; ripening close to the skin. Seeds white, lying close to the rind; leaving a large, solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c.

Rocky Ford—This melon is considered one of the best for this climate. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. Seeds white lying close to the rind, leaving a large, solid heart, which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c.

Tom Watson—A large, long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Kleckley Sweets, but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. A comparatively new watermelon which is becoming very popular. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, postpaid.

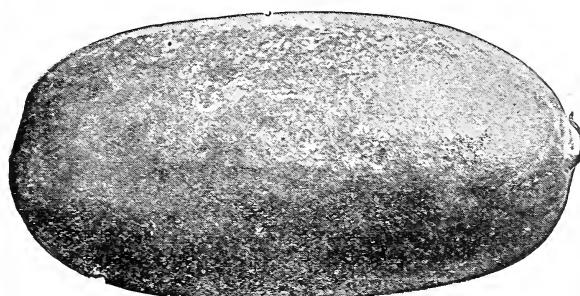
The following varieties are priced as follows: Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 70c, 5-lb. lots for \$3.00.

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but surpasses both in flavor. Use when young and tender. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to ten inches in the row. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Leek

Large American Flag—This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish when sliced and cooked like green peas. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.



A Specimen of Tom Watson Melon

Phinney's Early—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive; a very valuable market variety.

Kolb's Gem—Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval; marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green; outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, making it a very good sort for shipping long distances. Flesh bright, red, solid and sweet.

Cuban Queen—Fruit large and solid, rind very thin and strong. Ripens to the very center; skin striped with dark and light green; flesh bright red, crisp and very sugary. It is a good keeper and bears transit well.

Black Spanish—Round, very dark green with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind and a rich, sugary flavor.

Cole's Early—Is very early and will mature in every state. Melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; rind green striped with light.

Mountain Sweet—Fruit of large size and oval shape; flesh scarlet and quite solid. Very sweet and delicious. Best for general use.

Sweet Heart—This new melon is early; large, handsome, heavy and productive. The shape is oval and color mottled light to very light green. Flesh bright red; solid, but tender and very sweet.

Watermelons—Continued

Seminole—A large and very productive melon; color usually gray, sometimes a light green, flesh carmine, of good quality and flavor; green and grey melons on same vine; good shipper.

Florida Favorite—A very large, long melon, mottled dark green, with stripes of lighter shade; rind thin, but firm; flesh very bright, deep red; very sweet, tender and excellent. A very popular variety in the South.

Citron—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green, flesh

white and solid; seeds red. This variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

Winter Queen—Average weight 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink flesh; seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy and does well in any soil which grows melons. The melons have been shipped into this market as late as December. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Peppers

Peppers should be started in a hot-bed in February or March and not planted till the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the row. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

Proropp's Giant—This new pepper grows so a uniformly large size. They are a brilliant scarlet color, flesh fully one-half an inch thick. In flavor they are just hot enough to be pleasant to the taste. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Ruby King—An improved American variety reaching the largest size, often four to six inches in length, yet retaining the same symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and the flesh is beautiful, sweet and mild flavored. One of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—An old standard variety. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Long Red Ceyenne—A rather late sort, having a slim pointed pod about four inches long, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

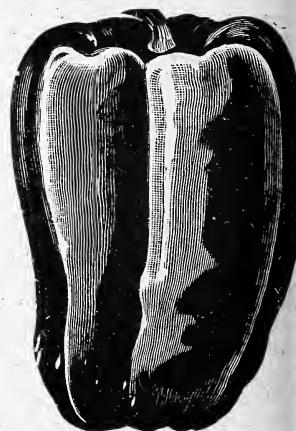
Red Chili—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, 2 oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Pimiento—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of a very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers, but is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, 2 oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Giant Crimson—The fruits of this very desirable sort are of the largest size, ripen earlier than any of the other very large sorts and average heavier, as the flesh is exceptionally thick. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two and one-half to three feet high, larger than those of the Chinese Giant and

more productive. The color is deep green when fruit is young, deep crimson when matured. The flavor is mild. One of the very best sorts for salads and large mangoes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Chinese Giant—One of the very best and largest mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautifully rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong, bushy plants are heavily loaded with large fruits, which are produced throughout the season. A very unusual variety worthy of the highest recommendation. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Onions

5-lb. Lots 20c per lb. Less

Our onion seed is principally Grand Valley grown seed from selected onions, no sculions. This seed is cheap at double the ordinary price. We sell nothing but thoroughly tested seed. If you are a market gardener write us for special prices.

Extra Early Barletta—Is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor; from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Early White Queen—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of growth. An excellent sort for pickling onions. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Extra Early Red Flat—The first to ripen and one of the handsomest of the red sorts. A small, medium sized flat variety; an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size, moderately strong flavored and comes into use early two weeks earlier than the Large Red Vethersfield. Very desirable for early market use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Early Red Southport Globe—Same as above in all its good qualities, but not so early, of the globular shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Silver King—This new onion grows to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white; the flesh is snowy white and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. 1.75.

Prize Taker—This new variety without exception the largest and most handsome variety of onions ever grown. It is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall on sale at the fruit stores and stands in the large cities. The outside skin is rich yellow straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Mammoth Red Pompeii—Skin reddish brown; shape flat; grows to a large size (4 to 5 pounds), is very fine grained and mild flavored; white fleshed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. 1.75.

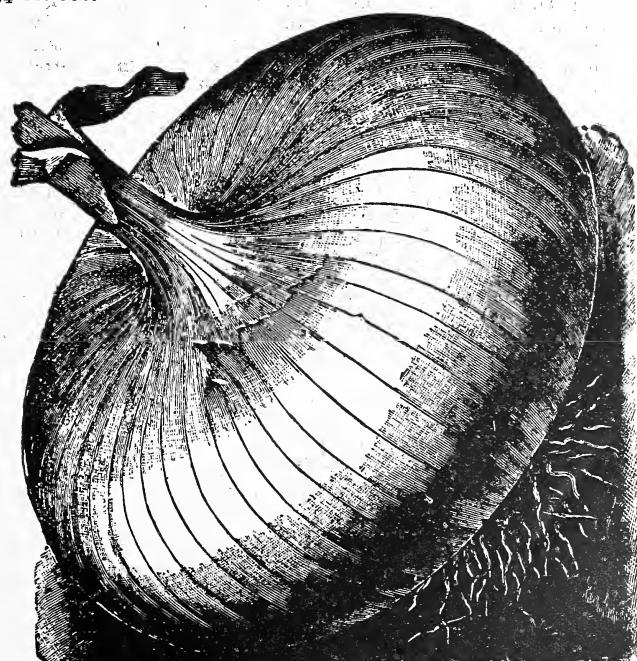
White Bermuda—These onions grow to an immense size and are of a beautiful form. The

skin is very thin, fine grained, of a mild and pleasant flavor. It will grow an onion 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds from seed the first season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Brown Australian—Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid. The bulbs are most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. They ripen evenly and extremely early; never showing any thick necks or sculions. The color of the skin is of a pale reddish brown, distinct from that of any other variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers—Grand Valley grown. A very excellent variety of globular shape. Reliability for bottoming and large yield are both combined in this popular sort. It is grown extensively for market and very popular in Colorado. It is a handsome onion, quite thick, though of good size, with thin, yellow skin; flesh white, fine-grained and mild and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Can give you California seed for about half the price of home-grown seed.



Mammoth Silver King

Onions—Continued

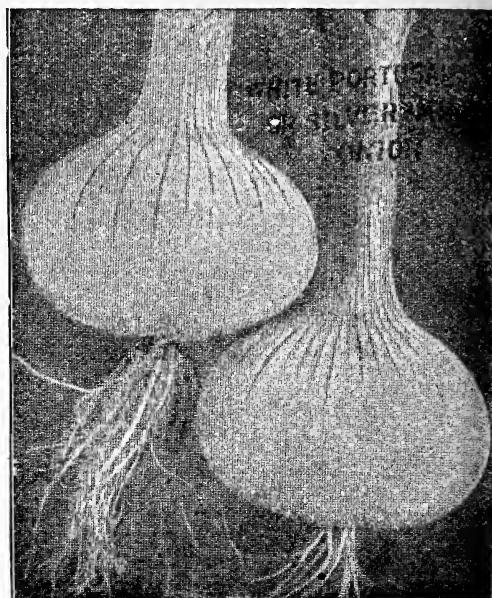
Large Red Wethersfield—This is standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulbs large, somewhat flattened; oval shaped; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive; the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Southport White Globe—A large globe-shaped onion; firm, fine grained, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is one of the handsomest onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin and commands the highest market price. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Red Bermuda—The original Bermuda onion. Has the same flat form and shape as the White Bermuda. The flesh is white, suffused with pink. Teneriffe grown seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—A mild, pleasant flavored variety: the thin skin is a clear, silvery white of handsome appearance. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90.

Do not compare our Onion Seed with some of the common sorts grown from scullions.



White Portugal or Silver Skin

Onion Sets

These Prices Are Prepaid by Parcel Post.

Thirty-two pounds constitutes a bushel of onion sets. One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Red Bottom—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety and thinning out. They mature under this method when half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out on the spring instead of sowing the seed. Per qt. 25c, 2 qts. 45c, 4 qts. 85c.

Yellow Bottom—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the



same manner and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Per 25c, 2 qts. 45c, 4 qts. 85c.

White Bottom—The seed of the White Silverskin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white sets. Per qt. 30c, 2 qts. 50c.

Garlic

The garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. The bulb is composed of many small cloves, which are planted in spring six inches apart and gathered in August. Bushes for planting 30 cents per pound, postage paid. Write for prices on large lots.

Okra

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart and when plants are four inches high thin out from ten to twelve inches. They should be well manured. The young, green seed pods of this plant are used in soups or stews, and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

Dwarf—Prolific, early, long podded and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Tall—Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Parsley

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

New Emerald—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring.

Commands the highest price in Denver markets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Champion Moss or Triple Curled—The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

Parsnips

Culture—They do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible; cover half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants six to eight to the foot. As they are improved by frost a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, five pounds an acre.

Sugar or Hollow Crowned—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of great productiveness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c.

Peas

Market Gardeners Notice! We grow our own SEED PEAS and BEANS here in the heart of the Rockies at an altitude of more than a mile. We use the utmost care to have the stock strictly true to name; the rogueing and hand picking is done by experienced hands. It is a well known fact that seed grown in this rugged climate is hardier and will produce better results than that grown in a warmer climate and lower altitude. This is attested by the fact that large Eastern seed dealers are ready to grasp our surplus at a premium above Eastern or Southern grown seed. Please bear this in mind when placing your orders for SEED PEAS and BEANS. Also the fact that we PAY THE POSTAGE.

Peas will do better on soil that is rather heavy than on light sand. Smooth varieties should be planted as early as possible, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until later, as they are inclined to rot in cold soil. Sow in single or double rows two or three feet apart. Sow thickly. Our experience is that thick sowing is best, especially in the warm climates. Make sowing often for succession, and keep vines picked clean; one pound to fifty feet of drill.

The following varieties marked with (x) are smooth.

We are headquarters for Northern grown seed. We make special low prices to dealers and truck growers. Write for prices on large quantities. We can save you money.

Laxtonia Pea

We do not hesitate in saying that it is the finest early dwarf ever raised or introduced. It is good in all respects. It is ready for gathering several days before the Gradus, has a true marrow-fat flavor, and the pods are very large, if anything, larger than the Gradus, and quite double the size of any of the American Wonder or English Wonder types. Height averages eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private use. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even sized pods, eight and nine on a vine and nine to ten peas in a pod. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower, and pods and haulm are of a particularly rich velvety green. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Gradus—This is the largest extra early pea grown. It is very hardy, and may be planted as early as the small, smooth sorts, and will mature larger peas of surpassing quality in nearly the same time. The pods are of a green color, plump and measure four or more inches

in length; eight or more peas to the pod. The vines grow vigorous—thirty inches. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c.

Potlatch Peas—A fine new variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing fifteen to eighteen inches high, with dark green foliage. The long pods are dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with eight to nine enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory to grow. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c.

Stratagem—Seeds green; wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing ten to twelve peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height one and a half feet. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, lb. 30c, 3 lbs. 75c.

Peas—Continued

Melting Sugar, Edible. Pods—Height 42 to 50 inches, pods four inches. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 35c.

Advancer Pea

Wonderfully Prolific, Exceptionally Good Flavor

Many claim Advancer is equal in flavor to Champion of England. Indeed, it is sometimes named Dwarf Champion. The plant is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, extremely vigorous and is noted particularly for the enormous number of pods produced on each vine—no variety excels it in this respect. The pods are small, but the peas so densely packed therein that the yield per plant exceeds that of many of the larger podded sorts. It is one of the few English varieties that has become perfectly adapted to American conditions. Pkt. 5c, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Surprise

Surprise—This is one of the best of the wrinkled peas, and is today one of the most famous. It is about as early as the smooth varieties, and far superior to them in both quality and yield. It ranks with the very earliest of the wrinkled sorts. The vine grows 20 to 24 inches high, and requires no sticks. Its sweetness is noteworthy, and it bears with a profusion that is truly remarkable. A profitable market and family garden sort both for quantity and quality. Pkt. 5c, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Horsford's Market Garden—Very popular with the canners on account of its heavy yields. The vines are from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and very uniform. Pods are of medium size, but remarkably well filled with peas of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, 1 lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

The following varieties are priced as follows by parcel post, prepaid: Large Pkts. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 75c. Special price on larger quantities.

(x) **Alaska**—Probably the earliest and hardest pea grown. A favorite with market gardeners. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green in color, which are well filled with round smooth peas of evenly, so one picking will nearly clean off the crop.

(x) **First and Best**—One of the earliest. The quality is good. Height two feet.

American Wonder—This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem. It possesses merits of both with additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination.

Nott's Excelsior—Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long, handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific, with larger pods, more peas. A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. Height twelve inches.

Premium Gem—A very desirable early dwarf, green wrinkled variety. Very popular, and more prolific than Little Gem.

Yorkshire Hero—A wrinkled variety, maturing after the Premium Gem, but stronger in habit. It is hardy, productive and of superior flavor.

Pride of the Market—Seeds green; a week earlier than the Stratagem, but resembling it in habits of growth. The foliage and pods are, however, of a deeper green; the pods are from five to seven inches in length and well filled with very large peas; height one and one-half feet.

Bliss Everbearing—The vines attain a height of from three to four feet, foliage large; the pods will average four inches in length, each pod producing six to eight wrinkled peas. The peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance in bearing this variety is unexcelled.

Champion of England—A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrow Fat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking with brush; ripens for table use seventy days after germination.

Telephone—A standard variety hard to beat. splendid flavor; height two feet; ripens very tall vines, large, well-filled pods.

TO THE TRADE—We would like to call the attention of our customers to the fact that very many of our seeds are grown in the Grand Valley, especially our seed corn. We find that by growing the Corn here and hand-picking the seed we get a corn that will mature two to three weeks earlier. Our stock of corn this year is all Grand Valley growth, hand picked, and of the best quality, and its germinating quality thoroughly tested before it leaves our store.

Our watermelon and cantaloupe seeds are the best. Our Yellow Danver and Prize Taker onion seeds are home grown and can't be beat.

We beat the world for wheat, oats, potatoes and alfalfa seed.

Pumpkin

The value and utility of this crop is not as generally appreciated as it should be. There is no crop that responds as well to poor soil or to new ground. Plant it in hills eight feet apart. One oz. to forty hills, three or four pounds to the acre.

Small Sugar or Pie Pumpkin—A handsome, prolific variety; fruits of small size, averaging about ten inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 75c.

Japanese Pie—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce abundantly. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters.

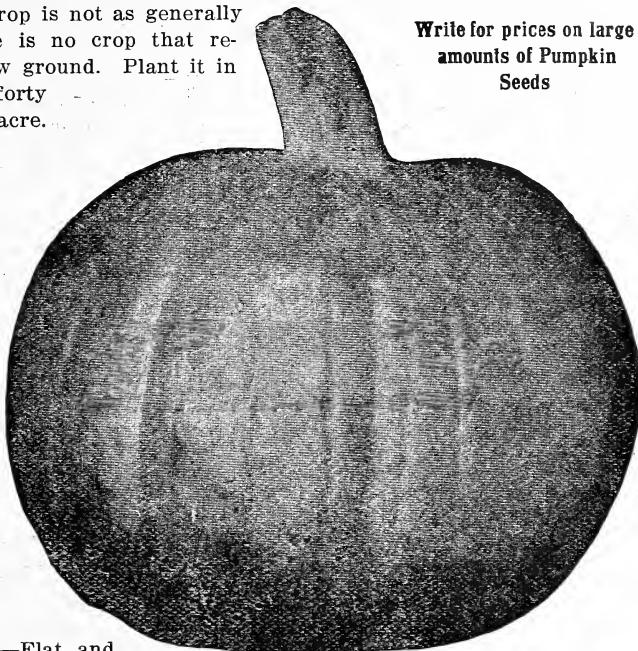
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field—Flat and round like a cheese; color skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

Mammoth Tours—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Common Field—The well known old Connecticut field variety. Grows well among corn,

Write for prices on large amounts of Pumpkin Seeds



varies in shape; excellent stock feed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

King of Mammoths—The flesh and skin are a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown and a splendid keeper. This variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Spinach

All Varieties Very Scarce. The Past Two Season's Crops Practically Failures.

Sow in September or very early spring for early crop. Fall sowing may be protected with light covering of straw. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; ten to twelve pounds to the acre.

Round Summer—This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Long Standing—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what rends it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 90c.

Prickly Winter—The hardiest variety and will withstand the severest weather with only

a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this altitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Large Viroflay—A popular market variety for either spring or fall sowing. Produces great quantities of large, thick, roundish leaves. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c.

Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth, with narrow leaves, which are curled like those of a cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1 lb. 75c.

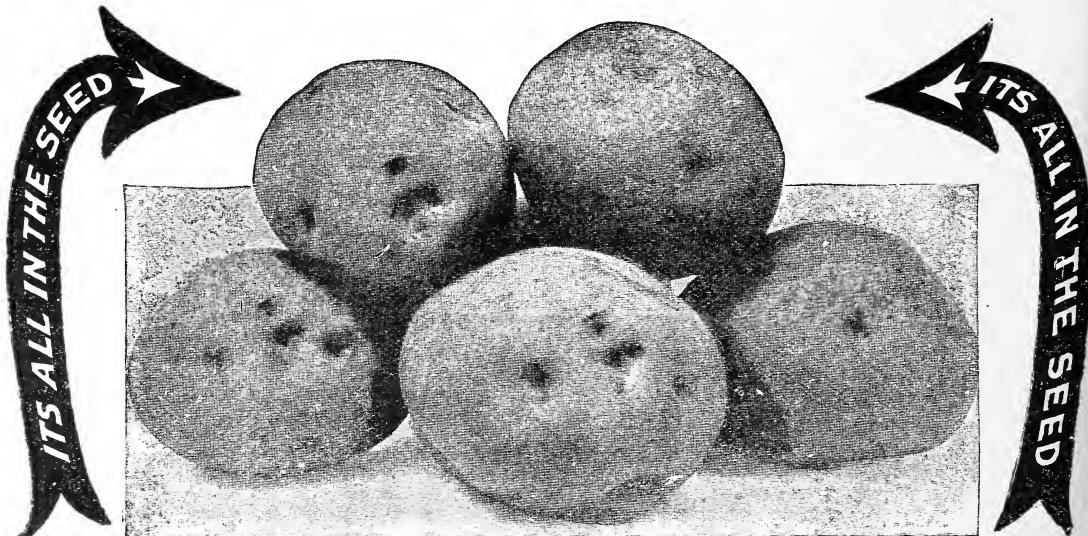
Seed Potatoes

Our seed potatoes are grown by an expert, a graduate of Fort Collins Agricultural College. The seed is carefully selected, graded and treated before planting, and is free from disease. We also have some excellent stock grown at high altitude (dry farming), which are exceptionally nice stock.

These Prices Are Not Prepaid

We Can Send Fifty Pounds by Parcel Post Up to 150 Miles for 54 Cents (\$1.08 Per Hundred). See P. P. Rates on Page 3.

It is too early to make a price on quantities, but you can rest assured that our price will be in line with the market at the time of sale.



Irish Cobbler Or Early Eureka

A world-wide favorite. It is a most excellent, extra early variety, maturing good size tubers from time of planting. It also has the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small potatoes, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white, with a clean, smooth, white skin, and in quality they are excellent, always cooking dry and mealy; splendid keepers and a first-class sort, worth the attention of potato growers. 10 lbs. 50c.

Early Six Weeks—This is a well tried variety. For sterling qualities and heavy yield it has but few equals. It is a main crop variety here. 10 lbs. 50c.

Early Transit is a new potato with us. This is the first season we have grown it. Our seed came from Carbondale and was especially

fine. It is a large, oval potato, reddish pink skin, splendid keeper and good cooker. Made a fine yield this season. Not quite as early as the Eureka or Petosky. Price 10 lb., 60c, not prepaid. Special price on large quantities.

Mammoth White Pearl—One of the best late potatoes grown; oval shape, white, smooth skin and a big yielder. Produces from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. Ask for prices on quantities. 10 lbs. 50c.

Red McClure—Late. Originated at Carbondale, Colo. This potato for its season is without a peer. A large, round, red tuber; white flesh, fine grain, one of the very best table potatoes. A strong grower and enormous yielder. Don't fail to include it in your planting list this spring. 10 lbs. 50c.

Downing—This standard variety is so well known that it is hardly necessary to give a lengthy description. Will merely state that it is a large, white, smooth skin; second early

Seed Potatoes—Continued

potato; large yielder and practically blight proof. A better all around potato is hard to find. Price 10 lbs. 50c. Not prepaid. Special price on larger quantities.

Early Petosky has proven to be the best early potato on the market. This potato originated in Petosky, Mich., and we have been breeding it up for the past six year. One market gardener claims it is two weeks earlier than the Six Weeks or Cobbler. It is a large, white oval potato, fine cooker and big yielder.

Our stock is limited. Price 10 lbs. 60c. Not prepaid. Special price on larger quantities.

List of potatoes as follows:

1. Early Petosky.
2. Early Eureka or Irish Cobbler.
3. Early Six Weeks.
4. Early Transit.
5. Downings.
6. Red McClures.
7. Mammoth White Pearl.

When more than 25 pounds of potatoes are wanted write for price of variety wanted and amount and we will be glad to quote prices, F. O. B. Grand Junction. Order as early as possible, so that we can reserve for you. We do not ship potatoes until weather is favorable.

Radishes



Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every ten days thereafter throughout the season for a succession. A light, warm, rich soil is best for this crop. They must grow quickly to be good. Plant summer varieties as the weather grows warm. They do not become pithy so quickly as early sort. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

All varieties, unless otherwise noted, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 65c.

Crimson Giant—This extraordinary turnip shaped variety is of a beautiful crimson color; flesh firm, crisp and tender. Unlike other varieties of forcing radishes it remains perfect a long time and does not become pithy, even when twice its average size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 75c.

White Tipped Scarlet Forcing Turnip—A handsome, very bright scarlet on top and shading to white on bottom; crisp and fine and very popular with Denver market gardeners; used more generally than any other kind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

Non-Plus-Ultra—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best va-

riety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

French Breakfast—A medium-sized radish, olive-shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color.

Glass Radish—This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It is named 'Glass Radish' on account of the fine transparency of the flesh.

White Icicle—Entirely distinct, long, slender, pure white, very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use earlier

Radishes—Continued

than the Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage, rendering it more desirable for forcing. Roots pure snowy white, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor until fully six inches long and an inch in diameter.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—A splendid white summer variety; very tender and crisp; very popular with our Colorado market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Grows six to seven inches long, half out of the ground; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; tapers regularly to the root and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip—A small, round, red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting.

Chartier's—Color scarlet at top, shaded to pink at center and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

Winter Varieties

Chinese White Winter or Celestial—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California. White, solid, of good flavor, and a long keeper; eight to ten inches long and two to four inches in diameter. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 75c.

Long Black Spanish—Black skinned, large roots, slightly pungent, hardy. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 50c.

China Rose—This variety should not be sown earlier than the middle of June, as it is a winter variety, and if sown in the spring it becomes too woody for use before winter, when they are used. This radish is shorter, thicker than the Long Scarlet and of a bright rose color. Flesh very white and solid and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

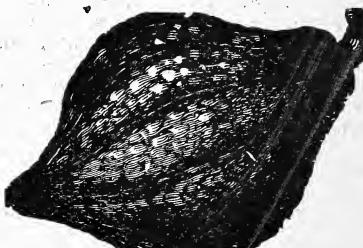
Squashes

Squashes should be planted in warm, light, rich soil, after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, as they are very sensitive to frost and cannot be sown until all danger of frost is over. Plant in well-manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers or melons. The bushy varieties three to four feet apart each way and the running kind six to eight feet. Eight to ten seeds should be sown in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving from three to four of the best plants in each hill. In gathering winter squashes it is important to protect the stems, since if broken off the fruit will not keep so well.

Plant in hills four feet apart for early varieties and eight for winter squash.

Sibley's or Pikes Peak—We have a fine stock of seed of this popular old variety, Grand Valley grown, and very carefully selected. This is one of the very best squashes for the home use, and the best shipper, owing to its hard shell and splendid keeping qualities. Flesh is

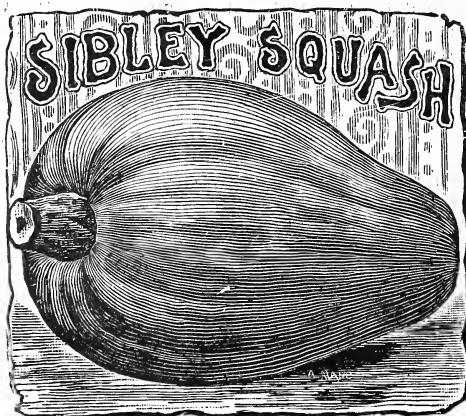
solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens very evenly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. 90c.



Hubbard

Hubbard—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry and excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Mammoth Chili—Although not new we desire to call the especial attention of all who want



Squashes—Continued

"mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially when root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

GREGORY'S DELICIOUS

All agree that Delicious is the finest flavored of all squashes. Grows to weigh five to ten pounds, and is in its prime from early fall to mid-winter. Color a green shade, with some blue specimens. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. Cooks very dry and mealy, equal in quality to any sweet potato. By all means try Gregory's Delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 85c.

Sweet Potato (Green River) Squash—an entirely new variety, originated at Green River, Utah. Shape and flavor like the sweet potato; shell soft, salmon color; meat bright yellow and very thick. Excellent cooker and makes delicious pies. Attains a length of three feet. Splendid keeper; will produce on good soil 30,000 pounds per acre. Said to be better than corn for fattening hogs. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

30c, 1 lb. \$1.00. Do not fail to give this excellent squash a trial.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—Is the best summer squash for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds to much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c.

White Bush Scallop—Earlier than any other summer variety. The skin is white and tender when ready for use. Dwarf in habit and very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 25c, 1 lb. 80c.

BANANA SQUASH

This is not a new variety, but is considered one of the best winter varieties for home use; also excellent for feeding stock.

Color and shape similar to banana, from whence it derives its name.

Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 oz. 30c, lb. 90c.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb succeeds best in a deep, rich soil of rather retentive nature. Sow an inch deep and thin to twelve inches in the row. Transplant the next spring.

Victoria—A large, quick growing variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Good, Strong Roots 10c each, four for 25c, 85c per dozen, prepaid.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Sow salsify early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart. Freezing in the ground im-

proves flavor. One ounce of good seed for sixty feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This new salsify, recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.65.

Turnips

For early crop sow in April and any time until July for succession. For winter crop sow in latter part of July and August. Sow 1½ pounds to acre in drills sixteen inches apart. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short and light in color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

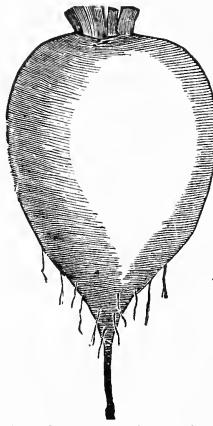
Extra Early White Milan—Very similar to the preceding, except the skin is pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use this and the Purple Top are highly popular, but as they become over ripe with age and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Purple Top (Strap Leaved)—The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round flat, good sized, small top, with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Turnips—Continued

Early White Egg—A quick-growing egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted



White Egg Turnip

for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 65c.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Amber Globe (Strap Leaved)—One of the best varieties, either for table use or for field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper and grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Golden Ball—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow-fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and one of most excellent flavor. Keeps well and is superior in its table qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

American Purple-Top Rutabaga—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation.

Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, or solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep green, with little or no neck. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

All turnip seed in 5-lb. lots of one variety, 10c less per lb. prepaid.

We Wish to Remind You That it is to Your Advantage to Buy From Us Because—

*OUR POLICY IS “A Square Deal to Every
Customer—Fresh Seeds, True Seeds, Best
Seeds, Satisfaction or Your Money Back.”*

This is the Secret of our Business Success!

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If you already have not carefully read “Information to Purchasers,” turn back now to the inside front cover and find out first hand about our terms, responsibilities, purpose, etc.

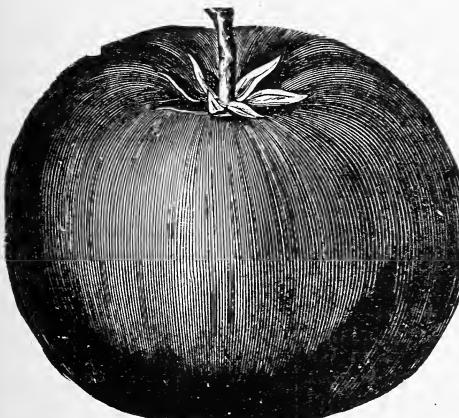
Tomatoes

Sow seed in hot-bed or box about the first of March. When two inches high transplant, if possible, into cold frame. Don't set out until well hardened and all danger of frost is past. Set four or five feet apart. Our stock of tomato seed is the very best obtainable.

Bonnie Best—An early scarlet fruited tomato which has proven a success all over the country. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel, which it otherwise resembles. It is smooth, very even in size, very solid and also very prolific. It is one of the best house-garden canning and shipping tomatoes in existence. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

Earliana—One of the best extra early tomatoes now grown. It is very early, hardy, remarkably blight resistant, and sets a large number of uniformly smooth red tomatoes. There is no prettier tomato than this one. The size is large enough to make it a superb market variety. Very solid and a shy seeder. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Chalk's Early Jewel—One of the most valuable tomatoes. Matures about a week or ten days later than the Earliana; much handsomer and heavier; produces more abundantly and continuously than that sort. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.



Early June Pink

Early June Pink—Yields as much as Spark's Earliana or Chalk's Early Jewel; ripens a few days before the Earliana and about twelve days before the Jewel. It is considered in this section as one of the best of all early tomatoes. Should not be planted as a main crop when the grower intends to sell to shippers, for it has proven a failure for this, as the tomato is too tender and skin too thin to stand shipping. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Acme—A tomato of superior quality; size medium; shape slight oval; color maroon or reddish, with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet, and unusually solid. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

New Stone—We call this King of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" tomatoes, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.25.

New Red Rock Tomato—One of the finest, large, solid, smooth tomato of very fine red color. A heavy producer and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c and 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

Livingston Beauty—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It is grown in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly and is perfect in shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Livingston's Favorite—It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation; it has no green core; is smooth as an apple; never cracks after ripening; it is a brilliant dark, glossy red color, ripening all over and through evenly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Atlantic Prize—This is one of the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored early tomatoes. Nice, medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters which ripen altogether. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Ponderosa—A purplish pink tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. The variety ripens about mid-season. It is very desirable for slicing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, 2 oz. 85c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5.00.

Dwarf Champion—A great favorite. Its dwarf habit and upright growth permit close planting. Color purplish pink; always smooth and symmetrical. Fine, quality and solid-meated. Pkt. 5c, oz. —, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Pear—For preserving. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry—Popular for preserves or pie. Pkt. 5c.

John Baer—The earliest and best tomato in existence. For description see page 3.

Vegetable Plants

We have increased our facilities in this line and can fill all orders promptly. All plants are grown from our selected seed, and thus you can depend upon the genuineness of the plants.

The men in charge of this work have had years of experience and use great care to produce strong, vigorous plants, and pack them properly. While they carry much better by express we shipped thousands by parcel post last season all over the Western slope up to 300 miles. Many of them were four and five days on the road, and we only had two or three complaints that they failed to arrive in good condition, and that was over in Utah, where there was such a congestion of mail matter that the carriers were unable to deliver it and it had to lay over. We received a great many letters from our customers stating that they received them in fine condition and had made good growth.

Plants are perishable, and while we take great care in packing we cannot guarantee the delivery. But with our facilities for packing and shipping there is very little risk or cause for complaint. Transplanted plants are the SAFEST to ship. Order large quantities by express, if possible.

The following prices do not include postage. If by mail add 5 cents per dozen or 15 cents per hundred. If you send too much postage we will add plants for the excess postage.

We Recommend Transplanted Plants In Preference to Seed Beds

	Dozen	100	1000
Early Cabbage, transplanted, ready April 1st to 15th, Early Winningstadt, Enkhuizen, Wakefield, Copenhagen Market.....	\$0.15	\$0.75	\$ 6.50
Early Cabbage—(Seed bed), same varieties, May 1st to 15th.....	.10	1.50	4.50
Late Cabbage—Danish Ballhead, June 1st; Flat Dutch, all seasons; Winningstadt, June 1st to 20th.....	.10	.40	3.50
Cauliflower—Early Snowball; ready May 1st.....	.20	.90	7.00
Cauliflower—Late Snowball; ready June 1st.....	.15	.75	6.00
Tomatoes—Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel (transplanted), and others, May 1st to June 20th.....	.15	.90	7.00
Tomatoes—Same varieties (seed bed), May 1st to June 20th.....	.10	.50	4.00
Tomatoes—JOHN BAER, earliest and best tomato in existence. For description see page 2. May 15th to June 15th.....	.20	1.00	8.00
Peppers—Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cayenne; May 15 to June 1st.	.20	1.00	8.00
Egg Plant—New York Improved Purple; June 1st to 20th.....	.35	2.00	15.00
Early Celery—Golden Self-blanching, White Plume, Winter Queen; May 10th to June 1st.....	.10	.60	5.00
Late Celery—White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal; June 15th to July 15th .....	.10	.50	4.00
Sweet Potato Plants—Ready May 15th; Yellow Nansemond and Yellow Jersey, home grown .....	.10	.60	5.00
Asparagus Roots—Strong, 1-year-old roots.....	.20	1.00	6.00
Rhubard Roots—10c each, 3 for 25c.....	.85		
Horse Radish Roots .....	.25	1.00	
Strawberry Plants—We handle thousands of strawberry plants each season, and can ship by express or parcel post up to 500 miles very satisfactorily. Prices, prepaid, by parcel post. We handle these hardy varieties, all of which have perfect flowers and are adapted to Colorado and the entire West: Senator Dunlap, Jocundas, including Captain Jack and Aroma....	.15	.75	5.50
Jocundas—Standard variety, berries large; excellent producers..			
St. Regis "Everbearing" Raspberries—A new variety, large, rich crimson fruit; ripens in June and continues to bear and ripen until September and October. Price, postpaid.....	1.00		

Grapes

Concord 10c each, 85c per dozen.

Delaware 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Moore's Early 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Worden 15c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Niagara 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Add 15c Per Dozen for Postage.

Currants

Red cherry and white grade 20c each, \$1.75 dozen.

All kinds of shade, ornamental and fruit trees Ask for prices.

“Flower Seeds That Grow”

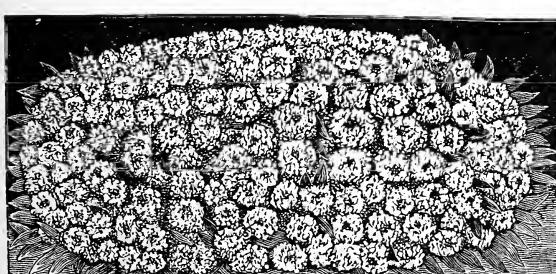


Not only do our flower seeds grow, but the quality is the very best. We contract for and import only high-grade seeds. The varieties listed here are all adapted to this climate and will grow at comparatively high altitudes.

Good, rich soil is always a valuable accessory in growing flowers from seed, but not an absolute necessity. Some of the hardier varieties do wonders under the most adverse circumstances. Always prepare the soil well, making it as fine and loose and possible. Plant seed in depth in proportion to its size. Very small seed should just be covered with soil, larger seed generally much deeper. It is often necessary to cover bed sown with small seed with burlap to keep the surface moist until the seed is well through the ground.

An “Annual” is a plant that grows, flowers and dies the same year. A “Biennial” generally does not bloom until the second season and then dies. A “Perennial” does not generally bloom until the second year, but continues to bloom for years:

You may select seeds in packets amounting to \$1.25 for every \$1.00 sent us for flower seeds ordered in packets and ounces. We carry a full line of dahlias and gladiola bulbs and pansy plants. Gladiola bulbs 5c each, 50c dozen; dahlias 15c to 25c each. Pansy plants in baskets 35c and 50c dozen. Can ship by parcel post.



ALLYSUM

ACROCLINIUM

A pretty annual “Everlasting” bearing lovely white, or rose-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried for winter bouquets. Fine for mixed borders. Half hardy annual; 18 inches. Pkt. 5c.

AGERATUM

Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter, when potted in the fall before frost; height twelve inches, hardy annual. Ageratum Mexicanum—Blue. Pkt. 5c.

FLOWERS—Continued

ALYSSUM

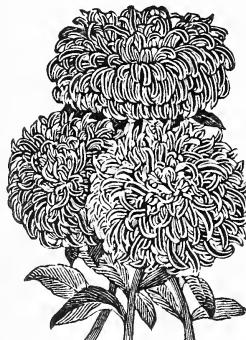
A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. One foot, hardy annual.

Alyssum Martimum—Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c.

AMARANTHUS

Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

Amaranthus Tricolor—Leaves yellow, red and



Aster

green; well known as Joseph's Coat; very showy in beds alone. Hardy annual, two feet high. Pkt. 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material in November, and they usually survive and bloom finely the second year. Height one foot. Perennial.

“Special” Mixture of Giant Snapdragons, Pkt. 5c.

ASTERS

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the aster, and none are more eagerly sought; an almost endless variety, always reliable. For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

Truffant's Peony Flowered—An old standard. The colors are bright and delicate. Seed German grown and can be depended upon for fine blooms. Pkt. 10c.

Comet or Branching—A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese chrysanthemums, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Victoria—Most handsome aster in cultivation. Long stems, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET, EARLY ASTER

The earliest flowering first-class aster, coming into flower in July, or fully three weeks in advance of any others; of branching habit; flowers of good size, and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting.

	Per Pkt.		Per Pkt.
Pure White	\$0 10	Light Pink	\$0 10
Lavender .....	.10	Purple .....	.10
Crimson .....	.10	Rose .....	.10
Mixed, all Colors, 10 Cents Packet.			

AQUILEGA

Colorado's emblematic flower; needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. Color is light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed.

Aquilegia Coerulea, True Rocky Mountain Columbine. Pkt. 10c.

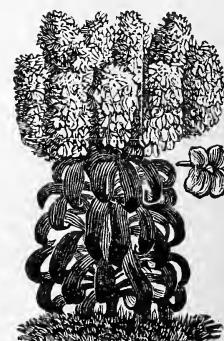
Calliopsis—One of the most popular annuals grown because of its quick growth and abundant bloom for cutting. Plants grow from two to three feet. Foliage fine, and flowers are borne on long, slender stems. Pkt. 10c.

Candy Tuft—One of the most popular and hardy annuals, almost equal to sweet alyssum. Like it, it one of the easiest culture and grown for a variety of purposes almost all the year around. White Empress—Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Canna—The Canna is one of our most ornamental plants, and is of very easy culture. Soak seed in warm water for a day or two. Plant one-half inch deep, in shallow boxes of rich soil early in spring; place in a warm, sunny window. When plants show two leaves transplant to pots; do not set out till nights are warm. Extra fine. Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose flowers, remaining in bloom a long time; fine for bouquets: height one foot; hardy biennial. *Campanula medium*. Pkt. 5c.

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers; height 8 feet; half hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.



White Empress

FLOWERS—Continued

Celosia (Cockscomb)—Beautiful plants which now grow in two distinct varieties, crested and plumed, and are fine for borders and massing in beds. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf; thin out to give plants room to develop. Pkt. 5c.

GIANT ZANZIBAR CASTOR BEAN

A new, very large, variegated-leaved variety of castor beans. Height seven feet, tender annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

CARNATION

The seed should be started in a box in the house. A good cut flower. Hardy perennial.

Marguerite—Blossoms in four months from time of planting. The best variety of this climate. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown; plants procumbents, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until after severe frosts; height one foot; half hardy perennial. *Eschscholtzia California*. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA

This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright, deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July until frost. Pkt. 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Showy annual of easy culture, flowering freely, with a great variety of color in common garden soil; height two feet. Pkt. 5c.

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY

Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about one foot high; fine for edging beds or rustic baskets; finest mixed. Per pkt. 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER

Very hardy, quick-growing vine. Must be planted very early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower)

A sweet-scented flower about as large as a medium-sized carnation. The flowers are beautifully lacinerated and produced on large stems. A splendid flower to cut. Annual. *Centaurea Imperialis*. Pkt. 5c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)

Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing roots. Height two feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS SINENSIS

This magnificent tribe is one of the most satisfactory that can be raised from seed

Dianthus Sinensis and varieties are known as Indian Pinks, perhaps one of the most beautiful classes of plants existing. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS (Ladies' Slipper)

Magnificent plants, producing their gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant-colored flowers in the greatest profusion.

Balsam, Double Tall—Fine mixed. A particularly fine strain. Pkt. 5c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

Large, graceful flowers, borne on long stems; very hardy; perennial; vigorous; can be multiplied rapidly by division of roots. They bloom throughout the season. Our seed is Mr. Burbank's own selection. Pkt. 10c.

Gilia—A hardy annual, growing one foot high, with white, lilac or rose-colored flowers. A native of California. For rock work or borders. Sow seed in the fall. Mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants; good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn-flowering varieties. Pkt. 5c.

COSMOS

Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this pretty flower, with its yellow heart encircled with broad, daisy-like petals, carried on long, slender stems which rise from a cloud of feathery foliage. It is very pretty for vases and lasts often a week in the house when cut. **Early Flowering—Dwarf**; will flower latter part of July. Pkt. 5c. **Giants of California**—Very large; late. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE

One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine, delicate-cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers; for covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height eight feet; tender annual; mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

The different varieties of this popular plant are very beautiful and too well known to need mentiong. They succeed best in moist situations. **Dwarf Blue**. Pkt. 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru)

A handsome plant, making an attractive display of tis many colored flowers from middle of July until frost. Hardy annual. Height two feet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

GAILLARDIA

A showy annual with brownish, red flowers bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season and until after heavy frosts. Height eighteen inches. Single mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

FLOWERS—Continued

GOURDS

Tender annuals; valuable for covering porches and trellises. Height twenty feet.

Dish Cloth—Rapid climber. Fibrous inside. Sometimes used for bath sponge. Pkt. 5c.

Hercules Club—Largest gourd grown. Pkt. 5c.

Japanese Nest Egg—White like an egg. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed—Many kinds, Pkt. 5c.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

Dwarf branching plants of quick growth and great freedom of bloom. The flowers are small, star-like and borne in feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined in bouquets with sweet peas. Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK

Very beautiful when used in fence corners, or as a screen. Can be sown in fall. Bloom second year. Perennial.

Single—Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Double-Mixed—Very superior strain. Pkt.

LARKSPUR

A very handsome and useful perennial. The brilliancy of their color is unsurpassed. Should be sown in August. Single or double mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

LANTANA

Well known shrubby plants, with clusters of verbena-like full flowers. Make a grand display the first season; in flowers all summer; much admired. Pkt. 5c.

LINARIA 2134 *Reticulata aurea purpurea* (Toad Flax)—Color rich purplish crimson mottled with bright orange, the shape resembling miniature snap-dragons. Height six inches. Pkt. 5c.

One of the best flowers for bouquets, plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple, almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height eighteen inches.

Scabiosa—Dwarf double. Per pkt. 5c.

MORNING GLORY

The most popular and well known annual vine in cultivation. Hardy.

Convulvulous Major—Very fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Japanese—Flowers of immense size, mottled, striped and marked in many ways and colors.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Velvet Flower)

Very showy bedding or border plants; erect, large, funnel-shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black.

Grandiflora Mixed—Price 10c per packet.

SCABIOSA

(Pincushion Flower)

A free-flowering, tall annual, round, full double flowers of a feathery appearance. Sow early in the spring where plants are to remain.

Double Mixed—Colors, white, cherry, lilac, purple, yellow and rose. Price, 5c per packet.

LOBELIA

A most elegant and useful genius of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or crockeries. They are applied as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. Seeds should be covered lightly. Mixed pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD

The French varieties are tall, usually two feet or more, while the African are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half hardy annual; bloom till frost.

Marigold African Dwarf—Very fine mixed. Per pkt. 5c.

Marigold, French, Tall—Very fine mixed. Per pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE

A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers borne on spikes three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

Dwarf Machet—French variety with broad spikes. Per pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora—Very large blooming. Pkt. 5c.

MOONFLOWER

A very vigorous climber, reaching a height of thirty to fifty feet before the end of the summer. Blooms at night. Pkt. 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE

One of the best flowers for bouquets, plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple, almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height eighteen inches.

Scabiosa—Dwarf double. Per pkt. 5c.

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Double Mixed—Colors, white, cherry, lilac, purple, yellow and rose. Price, 5c per packet.



FLOWERS—Continued



Poppy

POPPY

Few garden flowers excel the poppy in beauty and popular flavor. Our mixed strains contain some wonderful colors.

Shirley—The most beautiful of all single poppies. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Double Carnation Flowered—Flowers grow to immense size, resembling paeonies. Pkt. 5c.

Double and Single Mixed—Very fine. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, brilliant colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in the autumn. Plant in open ground, after it has become warm, in light soil and in a dry situation.

Single—Pkt. 5c.

Double Rose—Very fine strain. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUM

Dwarf—Our mixture of dwarf nasturtiums is very choice, none better. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Tall—A beautiful, tender, climbing vine. Bloom is not so profuse as the dwarf varieties, but larger. Height six feet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. \$1.00.

PANSY

Pansies grow best and produce the largest flowers in light, rich soil and cool, moist weather, but will flower freely from spring-sown seed during the hot summer months. Sow the seed thinly and in quite shallow drills as early in the spring as the soil can be dug in fine, loose condition. When the young plants are well started thin them out or transplant to fresh beds, setting them eight inches apart each way.

Trimardeau—Very large flowered, mixed. Entirely distinct and beautiful race, with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers which possess unusual substance and consistency are each marked with three large blotches or spots. Pkt. 10c.

German Imperial Mixture—While the giant flowered are the greatest favorites they do not carry all shades and colors which are found in our German mixture. This is the florist's popular strain. Mixed, a popular assortment. Pkt. 10c.

Petunia—One of the best flowers for a splendid

display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors. Striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth render the petunia one of the most beautiful of the annuals.

Striped and Blotched—Single. A fine mixture. Pkt. 5c.

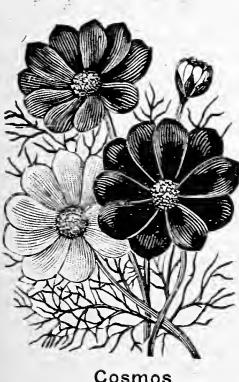
Double Mixed—Saved from double flowers which seed very sparsely. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (Grandiflora)

Phlox Drummondi is one of the finest annual plants and stands almost unrivaled for profusion of color. The seeds can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring. Give good, rich ground and plant six inches apart each way. Hardy annual. One foot high. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA

The Salvia, or Flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes, and continues in bloom in the open ground till frost. This variety is one of dwarf habit and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the greenhouse sorts. Height 1½ feet. Tender annual. Pkt. 5c.



Cosmos



Dwarf Nasturtium

FLOWERS—Continued

SMILAX

Sow in shallow boxes in light soil at any season of the year. Press the seed evenly into the soil and then cover to the depth of one-sixteenth of an inch. The seed often germinates slowly, lying sometimes three or four months before it comes up. When fit to handle transplant into shallow boxes or small pots.

STOCKS

To have them bloom early start in hot bed and transfer when small into pots and turn out in June in open border. They will blossom late in the season if planted in open ground. Hardy annual. One foot.

Double Ten Weeks—Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SUNFLOWERS

Many forms and colors. Gaudy. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Giant Flowered Single—An improvement on older sorts, both in variety of color and size of flowers and tresses. The single flowers are often simply enormous. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Flowered Double—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet

ZINNIA

The double zinnia is one of the easiest grown and most showy of garden annuals. The plants come quickly from seeds, are easily transplanted, and make a fine display in a bed or border among shrubbery. Each flower lasts for several weeks and the plants bloom abundantly until destroyed by frost. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet peas should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in double row, thickly, and cover one inch deep. Give plenty of water. Keep flowers picked off close.

SWEET PEAS

We are headquarters for high-grade sweet pea seed.

Having sold out completely our last season's stock we can offer you strictly first-class stock—new and fresh, grown by the largest California growers.

Our De Luxe Mixture is composed of twenty-five best flowering sorts and the blending of the various colors is simply grand. Do not fail to try them. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, prepaid.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

Prices on sweet peas, except where stated—
Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c.

Dorothy Eckford—One of the best all white sorts.

Blanche Burpee—Very large, white.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon—The best yellow to date.

Prima Donna—Pure pink, large flower.

Apple Blossom—Crimson pink.

Prince of Wales—Rose crimson.

Blanche Ferry—Pink and white, extra early.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Best lavender, giant flowered.

Maid of Honor—White edged lavender.

Black Knight—Deep Maroon.

King Edward—Bright red, large flowers.

Queen Alexandria—New scarlet, giant size.

Lord Roseberry—New rose carmine, self color.

Captain of the Blues—Bright purple.

Willam, producing umbels of enormous size on stiff stems and in great variety of shades and colors. The single florets often measure one inch in diameter. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA

The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom and excellent for bouquets, make them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Pkt. 5c.

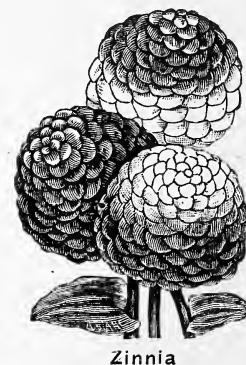
VIOLETS

Succeeds best in a sandy, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height four inches. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

Wallflower should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and out-door bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor should win favor. They are easily grown, and last long as cut flowers.

German Double—The very finest sort. Pkt. 10c.



Zinnia

SPENCER VARIETIES

New stock just received from the growers in California.

Queen Alexandria—Bright crimson and scarlet.

Black Knight—Dark chocolate.

Blanche Ferry—Crimson and light pink.

King Edward VII—Pure red.

Prince of Wales—Rose and carmine.

Queen Victoria—Primrose.

Ruby Spencer—Scarlet.

Apple Blossom—Primrose buff and light pink.

White Spencer—Pure white.

Primrose Spencer—Pure primrose.

Xmas Pink—For forcing.

Xmas White—For forcing.

White "Superba"—(Spencer Mixture)—Composed of all of the new leading sorts.

Prices of the above varieties—Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

Farm and Field Seed Department

What the War is Doing for the Farmers



ARE YOU TRYING to solve this question? Surely it is one that you should be working out in your own mind and laying your plans for the future.

With one-half of the people of this planet busy with a "fight unto death grapple," the wheels of industry stopped over there and thousands of acres of crops destroyed and the land lying waste and idle—who will feed them?

Now is the opportune time. Get busy and prepare to reap the biggest crop you have ever harvested. Every farmer should strive this year to produce every pound of foodstuff that he can produce, for it will all be needed before the terrible war which is raging comes to an end. It is up to the farmers of the United States to feed the world, and there is going to be millions of dollars brought into this country to "distribute among farmers."

Are you going to let some of your neighbors "grab up" all of this money or are you going after your share? Are you going to increase your seeding and planting and raise more grain such as will be consumed by the people across the water. We can look forward to an era of prosperity such as we have never known before. Now is the time to lay your plans and make arrangements to increase your farming operations and get you share of the profits; in order to do this you must have plenty of seed and the best you can secure.

We will help you by furnishing the best seeds at the lowest prices, so that you will be able to reap your share of the golden harvest, and big crops mean more dollars for you, because prices will undoubtedly be very high for some time.

Bear in mind at all times that there is no investment you can make that will bring better returns than to plant and sow grain and grass seeds, and especially at this time when you receive such a high price for your products. Take advantage of war conditions and get in on these big prices. It takes seeds and land to do it. We can supply the seeds and can save you money; the money saved is the easiest money you ever made, and besides we can make you big money, because we sell **Superior Pure Bred Seeds**.

IMPORTANT

We can send all kinds of grass and field seeds by parcel post up to 150 miles at \$1.08 per hundred. This will reach nearly all postoffices in the western half of Colorado and the eastern half of Utah. For rates above 150 miles consult the P. P. rates on page 3.

The prices quoted on the following pages for grass and field seeds do not include postage.

If the market for a large quantity write us, stating the amount wanted, and we will name you our quantity prices on any kind of field or grass seeds.

We will issue a special list of field grass seeds about February 1st.

Remember, in ordering grass seeds, that they carry best and safest in seamless sacks.

We charge 30 cents for seamless sacks.

Clover Seed

Prices subject to market changes. Prices here quoted do not include delivery

Alfalfa or Lucerne (Medicago Sativa)—For our western country, possibly, this variety is the most valuable forage plant. It is so well known and widely cultivated that a description hardly seems necessary. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better. It has a remarkable characteristic for rooting deeply in the soil, and in some instances it has been known to root as deeply as thirty feet. This feature alone makes it very hardy in arid regions. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the

ground by the decay of the long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. Twelve to fifteen pounds is sufficient for an acre. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs at market price.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED—Continued

Alfalfa Turkestan—Produces a crop where the American varieties perish. This variety is far superior to the American product in that it withstands drouth and cold weather where the other will perish. In addition to this it yields a larger amount of foliage to the plant, of a finer texture, and without any rough stems, so that stock can eat every particle. Our stock has come from abroad and is guaranteed dodder free. Purity test 99 per cent; germination test better than 95 per cent. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. market price.

Alsike Clover (Swedish Hybrid)—Is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with ¹⁶ Red and Mammoth Clovers, as well as for a crop by itself. It does not winter kill. The use of Swedish Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly; cattle prefer it to other clovers: It lasts longer, is harder, standing adverse conditions, both of summer and winter weather, better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to red clover, but has a lighter colored bloom. Farmers have in recent years been sowing Swedish Alsike Clover in mixture, both with red and the Mammoth and other grasses, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the red or the Mammoth alone, the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is very fine for honey bees. Sow at the rate of six or eight pounds per acre; sown in mixture five or six pounds per acre is sufficient. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. at market price.

Medium Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense)—It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. Sow either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of from eight to fifteen pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used or condition of the soil. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. at market price.

Mammoth Red Clover—This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. It makes good hay if cut soon enough, although it has a coarser stem than the Medium Red Clover. Mammoth Red Clover supplies fine grazing for stock. It sometimes yields more seed than Medium Red Clover. Being a rank grower it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy lands. Eight pounds of Sterling brand seed are sufficient to sow an acre on good soil. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Bokhara or Sweet Cover—Tall shrub plant. Grows from four to six feet high, with branches whose extremities bear abundant small white, extremely fragrant flowers. Sown in the

spring in drills sixteen inches apart. Affords an abundance of excellent food for bees throughout the season. Ten pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. at market price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover—It can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds per acre, and makes the earliest possible spring pasture. It is also an excellent crop for turning under as a fertilizer. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00. For larger quantities write for sample and price.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass

Next to Kentucky or southwestern Iowa blue grass. It is becoming very popular and its growth is increasing each year. It is especially adapted for a permanent pasture. It is one of the standard English grasses, growing from two to three feet high, but not in turfs like orchard grass. It is the most nutritious of all grasses. It is a most persistent grower, resists drouth and cold winters, makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in a green or dry state. Succeeds even on poor soil and as the roots penetrate deeply, from twelve to fifteen inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. It will stand more freezing than any other variety and yields an abundant crop of seeds. It is a profitable seed crop and in some parts of the country hundreds of carloads are threshed yearly and a quantity of the seed shipped to Europe. It is a grass that should be sown more extensively, and we hope to see more of our farmers raising this very profitable crop. It will succeed on any good corn land, but thrives best in rich, heavy soil; even gumbo land will make a good crop. Sowing may be done in the spring or fall and is usually done with a wheat drill. The ground should be well prepared by plowing some time before sowing, and allowed to settle. The seed should be put as near the surface as possible. One bushel (24 lbs.), of seed is required to sow in acre. The crop is ready for harvesting in July, and is usually cut with the self-binder and threshed from the shock. The straw makes winter forage and the aftermath furnishes good pasture the rest of the summer. 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. market price.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Avena Elatior)—Yielding twice as much as timothy or orchard grass, early as orchard grass, with more leaf and affording better grazing, it is not strange that the grass is becoming so popular. It will keep green all winter and all summer; the drouth of midsummers or the cold of winter does not injure it. It starts growing very early in the spring, can be cut twice for hay, will yield good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it should be cut while in bloom. It is best adapted for rather light and dry, loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than any other grass on light, medium soils. Sown alone use 30 lbs. to the acre—either spring or fall. 25c per lb., 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. market price.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED—Continued

Canadian Blue Grass

Resembles somewhat the Kentucky blue grass, but is not of so good quality. It is grown very extensively in Canada and many parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils. Grows from one to two feet high. 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. market price.

Rep Top—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where the other grasses failed. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds clean seed to the acre. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. market price.

Orchard Grass—One of the most desirable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the fall than any other. It is of great value to dairy farmers, withstands drouth and grows either in shade or sunshine. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. Blooms with red clover, making it an admirable hay. The after-growth is very heavy and gives a splendid rich pasture until late in the fall. 1 lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 100 pounds market price.

Italian Rye Grass—Distinct from the preceding, being larger and stronger in growth. Is well adapted for pasturage on account of its early spring growth and quick successive after growths. Very valuable to sow as a catch

crop in clover fields, where the clover has died out or winter killed. Try Crimson Clover with it for this purpose. 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. market price.

Bermuda Grass—The great lawn and pasture grass of the South. It is a persistent grower and will spread, forming a thick mat like turf on the poorest, sandiest soil. It is also used for the purpose of holding embankments, creek banks and places exposed to wash during heavy rains. It is not hardy in the extreme North. 1 lb. 60c, 5 lbs. \$2.50.

Perennial English Rye Grass—As a pasture grass it grows thick and withstands drouth reasonably well. We have reports of its success in the extreme North and as far south as Mexico City; also Old Mexico. It is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop seed is carefully cleaned. Sow 15 to 25 pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. market price.

Kentucky Blue Grass—The great American grass; the standard for lawns. The old standard grass for pasture as well as lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. Sow about 25 or 30 pounds to the acre for meadows. For lawns one pound to square rod. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Timothy—Of hay grasses timothy is one of the most popular, nutritious and salable. On clay or heavy loams, lowlands or in mountainous districts, provided there is an abundance of moisture, it produces the very best results. From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of fine hay to the acre. Timothy alone, 12 pounds to the acre, or with clover ten pounds timothy and 6 pounds clover. 15c per lb., 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. market price.

Bromis Inermis

 **L**ARGE TRACTS of unirrigated land in Routt and Rio Blanco counties in Colorado have been successfully seeded to this grass. The stockmen are enthusiastic over its drouth and cold resisting qualities. There is no other grass crop grown in the West that will be of as much value to cattlemen and the stock interests generally as Brome Grass.

It is a vigorous, hardy perennial, with strong, creeping root-stocks, smooth, upright, leafy stems, four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable drouth-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where grasses could hardly exist. The yield of hay from smooth Brome Grass varies from one to four and a half tons per acre, according to climate conditions, methods of seeding and fertility of soil.

Sow from 25 to 35 pounds of seed in spring or fall. Plow shallow and harrow well. Can be sown with light crop of wheat or rye. If bothered by weeds mow, so that the grass may not be smothered. It will take care of itself the second year.

Bromus Inermis is valuable in mixtures of Orchard Meadow Fescue and other grasses for pasture. We will be glad to furnish estimates on such mixtures. 1 lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.80. Special prices on larger quantities.



Bromus Inermis

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED—Continued

Our Special Grass Mixtures

Permanent Pastures and Meadows

Since it has come to be an established fact that grass is king and the cow the queen it follows that more cows demand more and better grass and pastures, and how to obtain these is the great question with many farmers.

It is a well known rule of nature that a judiciously selected mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained if only one variety is sown alone or by itself. When sowing a carefully selected mixture of grasses and clover you run less risk than if you had carried all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. Some varieties may live and thrive on your particular piece of land better than others, and these will then have a chance to do their very best. A mixed pasture is earlier, gives a better yield, and holds out better than one sown down with but one kind of grass. Many varieties sown together occupy the ground more closely, and a larger yield of hay, and of better quality, can always be obtained from a mixed meadow. In a great many parts of the country only one or two kinds of grasses are known and mostly sown, and these are timothy and clover. While timothy is a splendid grass, and clover the foundation of all successful farming, both are not permanent, and not well adapted for pasturing; are easily affected by drouth or frost, thereby making it necessary to re-sow every year or two, a rather expensive method. In our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures several varieties of the natural grasses are sown together, and these will cover the ground very closely and make two spears of grass grow where formerly but one grew; besides, these Clover-Grass Mixtures will stand various climatic and soil conditions better, will last longer or be permanent, and yield heavily or double the quantity of hay that is secured from ordinary fields sown with timothy and clover.

Clover-Grass Mixtures for Permanent Pastures, Meadows or for Particular Purposes

We selected them with the greatest care and use only such varieties as are best adapted for different kinds of soil and various purposes. Some varieties are of early and others of late growth, and this is a very important consideration, when permanent pastures are wanted, and when wanted for mowing the varieties must be selected so as to ripen nearly at the same time and be of good tall growth, while the low or dwarf growing varieties are better adapted for pasturing.

The prices of our Clover-Grass Mixtures we have always made as low as possible in accordance with the market price of the seeds, using the best quality of seeds only. Owing to the unusual high prices of some seeds at the present time we are obliged to make the prices for our Clover-Grass Mixtures a little higher. It does not cost any more to sow our carefully selected Clover-Grass Mixtures than to sow clover or timothy alone, and when permanent results are considered the Clover-Grass Mixtures are the cheapest by several times.

A—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

No. 1—For high and dry ground, light soils.	No. 2—For moist ground, heavy or clay soils.
Red Top	Blue Grass
Bromus Inermis....	Meadow Fescue ...
Meadow Fescue ...	Orchard Grass
English Rye Grass..	English Rye Grass...
Tall Meadow Oat..	Italian Rye Grass...
Lucerne	Timothy
White Clover	Red Top
	Red Clover
	Alsike Clover
	White Clover

Sow Per Acre

Red Top	25 lbs. @ 20c.. \$ 5.00
Bromus Inermis....	50 lbs. @ 18c.. 9.00
Meadow Fescue ...	100 lbs. @ 17c.. 17.00
English Rye Grass..	
Tall Meadow Oat..	
Lucerne	
White Clover	

Sow Per Acre

Blue Grass	20 lbs. @ 20c.. \$ 4.00
Meadow Fescue ...	50 lbs. @ 19c.. 9.50
Orchard Grass	100 lbs. @ 18c.. 18.00
English Rye Grass...	
Italian Rye Grass...	
Timothy	
Red Top	
Red Clover	
Alsike Clover	
White Clover	

CLOVER AND GRASS SEED—Continued

B—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURE FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

Meadow or Pasture

No. 3—We have selected this clover-grass mixture with a view to suit the conditions in the Western and extreme Northwestern States, and for similar conditions elsewhere, and in sections of the country where timothy or clover are uncertain and do not succeed well when sown alone, but we include these as we have found that where they are uncertain when sown alone they are more apt to succeed when sown with other varieties, and should they fail the other grasses take their place, and so an entire failure is avoided. This clover-grass mixture is adapted to sow on land that will produce a crop of wheat, oats, etc., and is selected with a view to produce a crop of hay and pasture afterwards, or can be pastured entirely.

Bromus Inermis ...
Meadow Fescue ...
Tall Meadow Oat...
Orchard Grass
Timothy
Blue Grass
Red Top
Alsike Clover
White Clover
Red Clover

Sow Per Acre
20 lbs. @ 22½c. \$ 4.50
50 lbs. @ 20c. 10.00
100 lbs. @ 19c. 19.00

Above prices f. o. b. Grand Junction.
Purchaser pays transportation charges.

C—CLOVER-GRASS MIXTURES FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSES

For Meadows

No. 4—Dairy Farmers' or Orchard Grass-Clover Mixture. We have selected only the earliest, hardiest, best and quickest growing varieties for this clover-grass mixture. Dairy farmers want to cut a crop of hay very early and have pasture for the rest of the season, or make two crops of hay in a season; and this especially selected clover-grass mixture is admirably adapted for this purpose. It is suited for good or medium soils which will produce a good crop of corn or wheat, and can be sown anywhere in any part of the country.

When used for sowing in fields where there is some grass or clover already, the quantity to be sown per acre must be according to the stand of grass or clover. Usually five to ten pounds per acre is sufficient.

Orchard Grass	Sow Per Acre
Tall Meadow Oat...	20 lbs. @ 22½c. \$ 4.50
English Rye Grass...	50 lbs. 9.50
Italian Rye Grass...	100 lbs. 18.00
Meadow Fescue.....	
Red Clover	
Alsike Clover	
Timothy	

Do your planting with a Little Giant Hand-Seeder.—Only \$1.50 each. Postpaid, \$1.75.

Johnson Grass, or Guineau Grass

While this is classed as a pest in certain districts of the South it finds a welcome farther north, where it can be cropped for hay, especially on dry lands. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Per lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Special prices on larger quantities.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS in the way of grass and grain seeds and we will quote you the very best prices compatible with high quality.

We issue a special grain and grass seed list about February 1st. Send for copy. We do not pay postage or freight on seed grain.

Grimm's Alfalfa

Grimm's is the hardiest strain of alfalfa known in this country. It stools very heavily and the value of this characteristic can hardly be overestimated, as it not only affords immunity from winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing, or attack from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system, in addition to the deep tap root. This makes surface moisture easily available.

Our seed is native grown, at an altitude of nearly one mile, from seed furnished by the U. S. Dep. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and is guaranteed 99 per cent pure. Price 1 lb. 60c, 5 lbs. 55c, 10 to 25-lb. lots at 50c per lb.

The Grimm or Everlasting Alfalfa

Successful Trial of the Seed Made in Montrose County—a Wonderful Money Maker for Farmers.

We have printed several references to the desirability of trying out what is called the Grimm variety of alfalfa because of the great demand for the seed in the middle west, where it grows better than the variety now raised in this valley. County Agent Harrison has induced a few farmers to test it out, but there is big money in it for hundreds. The seed is high in price, but it takes less by a half than any other kind. Here is some information from the Montrose Enterprise:

A. L. Orr, who has an eighty-acre ranch five miles north of Montrose, has just two and three-fourth acres of Grimm's alfalfa. This year at the time of cutting the second crop of his own alfalfa, of which he had thirty acres, he happened to notice that the Grimm alfalfa was much more matured; it was going to seed. Then he stopped the mowing and let it stand. When it was ready he stacked it and in the fall had it threshed with an ordinary grain thresher. He obtained two thousand and one hundred pounds. He sold 1,800 pounds, but declined to say at what price. Mr. Lathrop says that the market price is 40 cents per pound. The alfalfa is again to be threshed with a clover huller, and will probably yield another five hundred pounds. His Grimm alfalfa patch has produced not less than two hundred and fifty dollars per acre in seed, and besides that he got two other cuttings of hay.

This little patch of Grimm's alfalfa is all that there is in this country, so far as we can learn. It was sown three years ago by Eugene Stone from seed for which he paid more than a dollar a pound.

This plant differs from all the other varieties grown in this valley in the following respects:

It grows thicker and higher and produces greater tonnage.

It grows more rapidly, matures earlier and produces four crops per year in this locality as surely as other varieties produce three.

Its roots branch out about 10 inches below the surface. It has no "tap root" running straight down for several feet, and will therefore thrive where the water level is close to the surface or where there is hard pan only a short way down.

But the most peculiar habit is that it propagates itself from the roots. Tiny roots are sent out from near the crown of the plant, about two inches below the surface and running out about twelve inches, send up a new plant from which a system of roots are sent down. Thus one plant will spread indefinitely. The writer dug up several roots of the new plant and found them attached by a small root to the parent plant. If there is any other variety that has that habit the writer has never heard of it.

The history of this new plant is interesting. In 1857 a man named Grimm brought twenty pounds of seed from Germany, which he called "Everlasting Clover." Whether or not it had the habit of propagating itself from its own roots at that time is not known. For many years it died down every winter in the cold climate of Minnesota, but finally became acclimated and is now the most hardy of all varieties. Mr. Orr declares that 300 head of cattle were pastured on that little patch and fed there all winter, and as it was very muddy several times while the cattle were there, another variety would have been at least badly injured, but he observed no injury in this case.

He is of the opinion that its habit of propagation from parent roots is very important for the reason that it will always insure a perfect stand. He also thinks that it will be much more lasting as hog pastures.

FARMOGERM

High-bred nitrogen-gathering bacteria. Makes poor soil good soil.

It is now generally understood that the quickest, most economical and most permanent method of adding nitrogen to soil is to plant a leguminous crop of some kind after inoculating the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

Farmogerm is offered for this purpose. It is a pure culture of a High Bred Nitrogen-gathering Bacteria. It comes in sealed bottles, and unlike any other preparation of this kind ever offered before, it is all ready for use. Just dilute with water according to directions. The carefully selected, active bacteria in Farmogerm insure quicker and larger growth of the crop inoculated, and permanently enrich the soil for future crops. The theory of inoculation is recognized by authorities as the right solution of the nitrogen fertilizing problem. The problem has been to get the right culture. Farmogerm is the right culture. One acre, \$1.50; 5 acres, \$5.00.

We have a pamphlet which deals with the subject intelligently and at some length. Let us mail you a copy free.

Farmogerm is prepared for the following legumes:

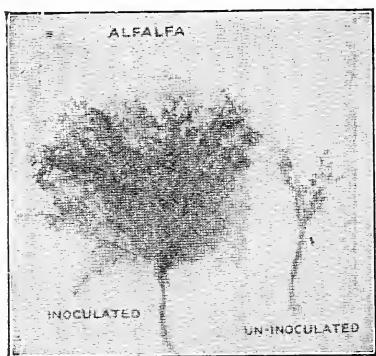
Alfalfa, Clover, Field Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Garden Beans, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.

When ordering be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.

We can supply in garden size a mixed culture for Peas,

Beans and Sweet Peas, also White Clover for lawn, at 50c a bottle.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In new regions, where Alfalfa, Clover and other leguminous plants have not been cultivated, very few soils have enough of these bacteria in them to be of any practical value, and inoculation is essential."



Grain Department

We make a specialty of high-grade grain seed and can usually fill all orders for the following varieties. Write us for prices on large amounts. We ship all grain in good burlap sacks. If desired in seamless sacks send 30 cents for each sack.

Wheat

All of our wheat is Colorado grown. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds to the acre, depending upon condition of soil, etc. Dry land farming requires less seed.

MARQUIS WHEAT

The demand for this new variety of spring wheat was so great last season we could not secure enough seed to supply it.

There was quite an acreage planted here in the valley, and the yield was above the average. The quality was simply fine. There will be a much larger acreage planted this spring. The Mesa Flour Mill Company recommended the Marquis and Defiance as the best spring wheat for flour. Price for Marquis: 10 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.25. Special prices on larger quantities.

Marquis Wheat—The coming wheat; remarkably early, exceedingly productive, unexcelled in milling quality, pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest and earliest spring wheat known.

It is a cross of the Red Fife and Hard Calcutta. Marquis has outyielded all other spring wheat grown. It weighs sixty-six pounds to the measured bushel. Marquis wheat won the \$1,000.00 prize for best wheat in America at the New York Grain Exposition and the \$3,000.00 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress at Alberta, Canada. The agricultural department at Washington has been testing it, and recommends it above all other varieties.

DEFIANCE SPRING WHEAT

Price: 10 lbs. 50c. Special prices on larger quantities.

Remember we reclean in our new electric cleaner all wheat, oats, barley and other grain and grass seed we send out.

Defiance (Spring)—An old popular variety, medium hard kernel. This variety is recommended by the State Agricultural College for a great range of altitude and condition.

Macaroni, Kubanka—This is the best sort of this valuable wheat. It outyields most varieties of wheat grown in Colorado. Its hardness and drought-resisting purposes is steadily on the increase. It is the only variety for dry farming. Don't consider any other for that purpose. May be planted spring or fall. Five lbs. for 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

TURKEY RED WINTER

A medium hard variety, bearded, producing long heads. It is less likely to shell out in handling than other varieties. A heavy yielder. Five lbs. for 25c. Ask for prices on quantity.

RED CROSS (Winter)

Is a medium size grain of a variable red color, with many kernels of light shades. Is a remarkable good yielder, though shells rather freely. A variety well liked by millers. Five lbs. 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

Field Peas

San Luis Valley—This is literally the pea that made San Luis Valley, Colo., famous. The beneficial effects of their peas have made their soil to produce abundant crops. They now feed thousands of hogs and sheep on peas and pea hay alone with large profits. The superior quality of this pork and mutton is recognized everywhere. The peas can be grown in any altitude up to 9,000 feet with success. As a crop to put humus and nitrogen into the soil it has no equal. This is the best available crop to increase the fertility and tilth of orchards.

For best results sow peas early in April. They will not rot. May be sown as late as July. For early sowing forty pounds is sufficient. Later in the season sixty to eighty is advisable. We recommend sowing thirty pounds of oats with the peas as a support crop. 1 lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c, 10 lbs. 60c. Write for prices on quantities.

Sow peas and barley together for hog feed. We do not pay freight nor postage on field and grass seeds.

Whip-poor-will Cow Peas

This is really a variety of bush bean. It is very hardy, a quick grower and of a stiff, upright form, little liable to rust and disease, and an immense yielder, both of seed and fodder. Its habit of growth makes it easily harvested. Cow peas are coming into favor steadily, both as fertilizer and as feed. We urge all orchardists to try this crop. If wanted to plow under for manure sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Sow from sixty to ninety pounds per acre. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 85c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Oats

No crop gives better results by change of seed than oats. If you have been reseeding the same strain for several years now is the time to change. Do not compare our select strains, recleaned, with the common oats frequently offered as seed oats. While oats do not require as much water as some other cereals they grow best in a reasonably moist soil, as it is a spring crop sown at a time when it is often dry and difficult to get them up. Sow fifty or sixty pounds to the acre.

Silver Mine

This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging. The straw is valuable for feed and for bedding. As a rule oats yield a greater profit per acre than wheat, and they are also a more reliable crop. 10 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. market price. Write for prices on larger lots.

Swedish Select—The best early oat. Introduced a few years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, and today is the most largely grown of all varieties in the Northern States. The oat is pure white in color; the hull is thin and the kernel large and plump, straw is stiff and strong enough not to lodge. A remarkable root development makes the Swedish Select Oat a good drouth resister, and especially suited to high land. It is the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts, and we can recommend it as one of the best, if not the very best for this territory. Ten lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. market price.

White Quaker—A good oat of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop of both straw and grain. The grain is white, heavy, large and plump, very thin skinned, and of superior feeding qualities. The straw is long and strong, standing unfavorable weather well. It is a branching variety, ripens early. 10 lbs. 50c, 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. market price.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

Emmer or Speltz

A grain for dry lands, introduced from Russia. This is a remarkable grain, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth-resisting wheat, and not inclined to rust. Can be sown in the fall, being hardy, and will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land in stony ground. The experiment stations of both the Dakotas report that it resists drouth better than oats or barley. All animals eat it green readily and are fond of the straw. Five pounds 25c. Write for prices on quantity.

Rye

Rye is rapidly growing in favor, both as a pasture crop with stockmen, and for a cover crop on the farm and in the orchards. We can

furnish either spring or fall rye. Don't overlook this crop. 5 lbs. 25c, 25 lbs. \$1.00. We are prepared to quote prices on large amounts. Sow sixty to eighty pounds to the acre.

IMPROVED WHITE HULLESS OR BALD BARLEY

Its Valuable Properties—It is hulless; it is beardless; it is very early; it weighs over sixty pounds to the measured bushel; it yields well on poor land; it yields enormously on good land; it makes better pork than corn; the straw makes good hay; it is of inestimable value to stock feeders.

No barley of which we have knowledge has proved so valuable to the stock raiser as the Improved White Hulless. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. It has many very valuable properties. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from sixty to ninety days, according to soil and locality. In Montana the farmers use it very extensively as a catch crop. Those seasons in which wheat failed on account of drouth, insects or disease White Hulless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from sixty to sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies according to soil and climatic conditions, but it can be depended upon to produce from thirty-five to eighty bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is fed to work-horses at the rate of two quarts where four quarts of oats would be required. The best way is to mix it with oats and grind the two together for horse feed. It is also very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. As fattening feed for hogs it has no equal. It makes sweeter meat and nicer lard by far than corn.

It is often grown for hay, coming very early, and providing rich feed. It should be cut just before it becomes ripe and while the straw is green. In this condition it is relished by all kinds of stock. The straw is stiff and straight, and seldom, if ever, does it lodge. 4 lbs. 25c, 20 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. market price. Special prices on large quantities. The purchaser pays the freight on field grass seeds.

For grain sow 1½ bushels to the acre; for hay two bushels.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley

We presume that more barley is produced per acre in Wisconsin than in any other locality. The reason for this is quite evident. In that state are located the largest breweries in the United States, if not in the world. On account of barley being one of the staple crops the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin has given particular attention to the breeding of barley to obtain big yields, protein content and other qualities which are essential for both brewing and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 is considered the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding five to ten bushels more an acre. The original stock of this barley was obtained in Germany by the Ontario Agricultural College; from there the Wisconsin Experiment Station procured a small supply. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, 6-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety on test."

It has protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount of protein found in many other varieties. This makes it a very valuable feeding barley, which is an important consideration with the leading farmers and stockmen, who are now appreciating more and more the value of barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, horses as well as cattle. On account of its large percentage of protein it is also one of the best malting barleys. 4 lbs. 25c, 20 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. market price. Purchaser pays the transportation.

Fodder Crops

German Millet—This is one of the very heaviest yielding millets grown, both in good quality, fodder and in seed. Sown early in spring it leaves the soil in the best of condition for wheat. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 50c. Ask for price on quantity.



Kaffir Corn

Common Millet—Still the favorite with a large number of farmers on account of the fineness of its hay. Sow twenty-five to forty pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

New Siberian Millet—The claims made by its introducers are that it is from two to three weeks earlier than the German Millet, is a much heavier crop, that the hay is much finer, stocks more elastic and growing much taller, that it is rust proof, and cinch bugs do not relish it, and being of stooling habit requires much less seed per acre. You should try it. Lb. 10c, 10 lbs. for 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

Manitoba Hog Millet—Grows to an immense size, outyielding any other millet in fodder and seed production. It really resembles broom corn in manner of growth more than millet. 1 lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 50c. Ask for price on quantity.

White Kaffir Corn—A stocky, non-saccharine sorghum, bearing many leaves and a very heavy seed head. The most valuable variety for hot, dry climates. Yields from three to five tons of fodder and thirty to fifty bushels of grain to the acre. The stock and leaves remain green until the seed is matured, making the best feed, as well as grain crop. It is a highly alkali resistant. Matures in 110 to 125 days. Kaffir corn has no superior as a chicken feed. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Drill or broadcast from sixty to 100 pounds for hay. 1 lb. 10c, 5 lbs. 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

Red Kaffir—Very similar to white. Stalk grows taller and crop matures a little earlier. An immense yielder. 1 lb. 10c, 5 lbs. 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

Yellow Milo—Not as desirable for all purposes as kaffir corn, but can withstand drouth much better. It ripens seed in ninety to 110 days, making it the best crop for high and arid sections. Large, yellow seed. Plant ten to twelve pounds to the acre. Sow fifty to 100 pounds. 1 lb. 10c, 5 lbs. 25c. Ask for price on quantity.

FODDER CROPS—Continued

Jerusalem Corn—White flat seed. A good yielder of grain and fodder. Grown largely in California. 1 lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c.

Minnesota Amber Sugar Cane—This is an early cane, used largely as a hay crop in the West. Can be sown later than kaffir corn and will yield a much heavier crop of a fodder that has no superior for food value. Broadcast or drill forty to sixty pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 10c, 5 lbs. 25c. Ask for prices on quantity.

Spring Vetch

Spring Vetch is used for the same purposes as Hairy Vetch, but will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extreme heat so well. If sown with oats it makes excellent feed. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Sand Vetch or Winter Vetch—Another forage plant from Europe, highly esteemed there. The Sand Vetch prospers in the most barren soils on those too poor to grow the winter tare. Six tons per acre of green foliage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils, with second cut for seed or plowing in green. Sow end of August alone or with cereal, rye preferred, as this vetch reaches a height of from three to five feet, and must have support. Sow sixty to seventy-five pounds per acre. If good growth before winter it may be cut and again by March 15. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 100 lbs. market price.

Feterita

A new non-saccharine from Sudan. It is an early maturing, drought-resisting sorghum of considerable value, both for fodder and grain. It has rather slender stems, varying in height from four to seven feet with location and season. The stems are juicy and slightly sweet before ripening. Suckers are produced freely

when moisture is sufficient. Feterita resembles milo in habit, except that the heads are uniformly erect. The seed is larger, softer and chalk white or slightly bluish in color. It differs from Jerusalem corn in having erect heads, black plumes and plumper seed. It is also a little earlier than dwarf milo and yields about the same. It has produced good grain yield where milo and kaffir gave low yield on account of extreme drought. It should be sown in hills forty to forty-four inches apart, and not put in the ground before the ground is warm. About two weeks after Indian corn, as it is still more liable to rot in cold ground. It was thoroughly tested here in the Grand Valley last season and produced fifty bushels per acre without irrigation, and will do much better under irrigation. Five pounds will sow one acre. Price 10c per lb., 12 lbs. for \$1.00. Special price in larger quantities.

Dwarf Essex Rape—A "biennial of rapid, succulent growth. Valuable for pasture for all kinds of stock. Nothing better for hogs and sheep. Improves the tilth of heavy soils. Try it on a sleepy corner. Sow broadcast in June or July, using four or five pounds of seed to the acre. 1 lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.00.

Buckwheat

Japanese—A popular and standard sort. Very large grains of dark brown color. Early Choice, recleaned seed. Sow thirty to forty pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 10c, 10 lbs. 60c.

Silver Hull—A very prolific and favorite sort. Grain light gray. A fine seller. Price the same as Japanese. Ask for special quantity price.

This year we are testing all seed in our New Standard Seed Tester, and unless it comes up to our high standard of germination we will not offer it for sale as seed.

Field Corn

Good corn can be grown in most of our valleys where the altitude does not exceed 6,000 feet. Care should be taken not to plant too early and every means possible taken to cause early maturity. The value of the fodder and of the grain more than compensates for a small yield. Plant eight to ten pounds to the acre.

Our seed corn is grown under contract by men who make a specialty of growing hardy and early varieties of corn. It is all thoroughly dried, selected, thoroughly tested and all new crop. The varieties we list are the best for the Rocky Mountain region. Liberal packets 5c, 1 lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c, 10 lbs. one variety, 50c. Postage at rate of \$1.08 per hundred pounds must be added if sent by mail. Write for prices on large amounts.

Australian White Flint—The earliest and surest variety we have for Colorado and the arid lands of the West. It will actually endure more drought and cold than any other variety known. Grows to a height of six to ten feet, ears varying from eight to twelve inches long, usually eight to ten-rowed, one or two ears on a stalk. (Ninety days).

Improved Leamington—(90 Days)—This is one of the earliest large Yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in ninety to 100 days from planting. It is extra early, and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome,

with deep, large grains; orange color and red cob.

King of Earlies—(90 Days)—This is the earliest and finest Dent corn; bright orange color; short, leafy stocks, medium sized ears, small red cobs, deep grains. Adapted for planting in high altitudes, and will mature a crop farther north than any other known variety. Will shell easily and can be husked earlier than any other sort.

Swadley—This is an old variety, grown in Colorado for twenty years. It has become thoroughly acclimated and is very hardy. It

FIELD CORN—Continued

has a record of from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre on poor upland soils. Ears average eight inches in length, twelve to sixteen rowed, with a soft, pale yellow dented kernel. It is the corn for short season districts. (Ninety days).

Calico (90 Days)—The earliest field corn grown. Growth rather short, but stalks are very leafy. The ear is small and long and grains are peculiar, some being red, blue and white on the same cob. Stands drouth very well.

Pride of the North—Planted as late as July 4th it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, grown eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cobs of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock. (Ninety days).

Iowa Silver Mine—One of the very best yielding White Dent corns. Originated in Ford

County, Ill., and introduced in Iowa. Creamy white in color, cylindrical shape, tapering only a little at the tip; eighteen to twenty rows; length nine inches; circumference $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; kernels rough and deep; a little space between rows; cobs small and white. A fine shelling and high yielding variety. In good corn weather ripens in 110 days.

Iowa Gold Mine—Best Yellow Dent corn. Our seed grown in Grand Valley. Produced 100 bushels per acre. (One hundred days).

Colorado White Elephant (120 Days)—The largest White Dent corn grown, medium late. Yield 100 bushels per acre first season in Grand Valley; ears twelve inches long by nine inches in circumference, weight two pounds each (thirty-five to bushel); stocks grow to a height of fifteen feet. Price 10c per lb., 3 lbs. 25c, 20 lbs. \$1.00, \$4.50 per hundred.

White Rice Pop Corn—Pkt. 5c, lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c.

Queen's Golden Pop Corn—Pkt. 5c, lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c.

Baby Golden Pop Corn see page 15.

Miscellaneous

Aromatic, Medicinal or Pot Herbs

Herbs delight in rich, mellow soil. Sow seeds early in spring in shallow drill one foot apart. When up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. They should be cut on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom, tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on floor where they can dry quickly.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise (Pimpinella Anisum)—Seeds aromatic and carminative	\$0.05	\$0.20
Caraway (Carum Carui)—Used in flavoring liquors and bread .....	.05	.20
Catnip (Nepeta Cataria)—Has medicinal qualities .....	.05	.70
Coriander (Corandrum Sativum)—Seeds aromatic .....	.05	.20
Dill (Anethum Graveolens)—Seeds used for flavoring vinegar .....	.05	.20
Horehound (Marrubium Vulgare)—Has medicinal qualities .....	.05	.40
Lavender (Lavandula Vera)—True. For oil and distilled water .....	.05	.50
Marjoram (Origanum Majorana)—Sweet. Used in seasoning .....	.05	.30
Rosemary (Rosmarinus Officinalis)—Yields an aromatic oil and water.....	.05	.50
Sage (Salvia Officinalis)—Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine. .05	.20	
Savory (Satureja Montana)—Winter. Used as culinary herb .....	.05	.40
Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—Broad-leaved. English, used as a seasoning ....	.05	.50

Flax Seed—1 lb. 10c, 3 lbs. 25c.

Canary—1 lb. 15c.

Hemp—1 lb. 10c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—The largest sunflower in cultivation. Invaluable as poultry food. Liberal pocket 5c, 1 lb. 15c, postpaid; 5 lbs., not prepaid, 50c.

Navy Beans—The standard California navy bean. Plant in drills twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. 1 lb. 20c. Ask for prices on quantity.

Mexican Bean—The "Chili Bean" of Mexico. A very prolific crop. Much better yielder in the Grand Valley than the navy bean. 1 lb. 15c, 4 lbs. 50c.

Peanuts—Will mature any place that corn

can be grown successfully. Our stock is the Virginia variety. 1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Spanish Peanuts—Smaller than the Virginia variety, but much more prolific. 1 lb. 20c, postpaid.

Corn Shellers—Handy Corn Sheller with pop-corn attachment. Price, each, \$1.50.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller is one of the best shellers on the market. Complete with clamps for fastening on barrel or box. Price, each, \$2.50.

The Kansas City Corn Sheller is a large, powerful one-man sheller. Will shell from ten to twenty bushels per hour. Weight 120 pounds. The best hand sheller on the market at any price. Complete with hopper and fan. Price, each, \$12.00.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

Sudan Grass

The New Forage Plant That Will Solve Your
Hay Problems

The United States Department of Agriculture introduced this new forage plant into the United States in 1909, the seed being brought from Sudan, Egypt. It was there known as "Garawi" Grass, but has been named "Sudan" Grass in this country.

There were thousands of acres of SUDAN grown in Colorado the past season, which yielded immense crops of the best of HAY. It is no longer an experiment, but has come to stay. This year will see double the acreage of last. Get your seed early, as there is bound to be a shortage same as last season.

DESCRIPTION

Sudan is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut "in the bloom" for hay about four feet. It dies each year like sorghum and millet, and must be seeded each spring, so can never become a pest. It stools very freely, throwing out many stems from one crown.

It is easily cured and handled as a hay crop. The seed is retained well, there being very little loss from shattering. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave any other hay for it. No baneful effects follow feeding it to work stock. The food value is second only to alfalfa.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT AND
HARVEST

Here Sudan Grass is easily injured by frost, and therefore should not be planted until all danger of frost is past.

For a combined hay and seed crop it is recommended that the crop be planted in cultivated rows thirty-six inches apart, using about two pounds of seed per acre. This will bring good results in sections having a rainfall of from fifteen to twenty inches per annum. With double this precipitation, or where irrigated, plant in rows eighteen inches apart, using from four to six pounds of seed per acre. Any common planter may be used for this planting; regulated to drop a few seed to the hill, and the hills not less than eighteen inches apart.

Broadcast seeding for a hay crop, using wheat, alfalfa or similar seeder, requires from twelve to twenty pounds of seed per acre. The cuttings after the first will produce a better quality of hay with the minimum amount of seed used, for the reason that the plants will have more room to stool and throw off stems or shoots.

A rather firm seed bed is best. The ground should be plowed and harrowed down well before planting.

A seed crop should be cut with a row or grain binder and threshed in the same way as grain, while the hay crop is handled in a manner similar to that of any other such crop.

PRODUCTION

The yield of seed varies from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. When cut for hay it yields an immense tonnage of excellent feeding quality. Ask for prices.

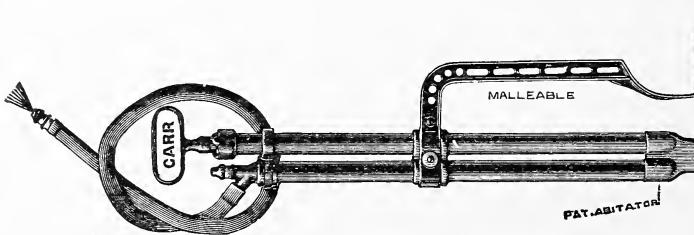
Grand Valley White Egg Beans
(or Mortgage Lifter)

King of all bush beans. This mammoth white egg-shaped bean, the largest bush bean on the market. An entirely new and distinct variety. First brought to our notice by Mr. James M. Botkin, a prominent market gardener of Grand Junction, who has had years of experience in

the business. This bean is a wonder and is sure to become a winner on account of its size, quality and productiveness.

Price: Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Special prices for larger quantities.

CARR'S
BUCKET PUMP

Has brass working parts, with bronze ball valve and malleable foot rest. It is the best pump for the price that has ever been offered. Is furnished with Acme Nozzle. Net cash price, \$3.50; by mail, 15c extra.

Write for Quantity Prices on all Kinds of Seeds

Blatchford's Calf Meal

THE PERFECT MILK SUBSTITUTE

Will raise veal calves at from one-third to one-quarter the expense of feeding milk. Raises better calves and saves the milk. You can't afford not to use it. Used and indorsed by experimental stations and farmers all over the world. It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for bodily growth in the correct proportions. Pushes pigs, colts, lambs, etc., forward better and quicker than any other food. Prevents scouring.

Raise all Your Calves Without Milk

Milk is too precious these days to be handed out to calves, yet veal and beef are both commanding top-notch prices. Now, how are you going to raise them?

Here's an idea: Sell the milk—every drop of it—for the best price you can get, and raise your calves on

Blatchford's Calf Meal The Complete Milk Equal

This is a "baby food" for calves which you can begin feeding just as soon after birth as the cow's milk is ready to sell. Calves simply love it.

It contains all the elements of milk; it is as nutritious as whole milk, and it costs less than skim milk.

That sounds like logic, doesn't it. Well, you just try it once and see for yourself.

100 Pounds Makes 100 Gallons



Wholesale and Retail

RETAIL PRICES

25-pound bag	\$1.25
50-pound bag	2.40
100-pound bag	4.50

Standard Hand Seeders

No. 12

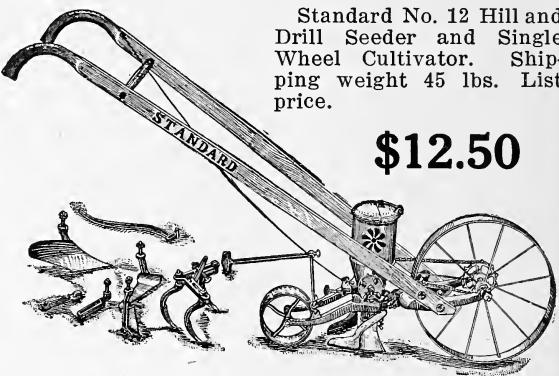
This is a first-class combination in every respect; is a hill seeder, a drill seeder and a single wheel cultivator combined in one tool. Will plant seed in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart or drill in a continuous row.

The hill spacer is very simple, being made entirely of one piece; has no extra parts to get lost.

Seeder is changed from hill dropping to drilling by slightly moving one part only.

It is only necessary to move one bolt to change from a seeder to a cultivator.

No. 12 Standard as a seeder has less parts than any similar tool made.



\$12.50

Standard Hand Cultivators

Price \$3.90

No. 136



No. 136 cultivator has wheel 24 inches high, malleable shank, hard steel wheel arms and handle braces, making the tool very rigid and strong.

Center of draft is above and forward of center of wheel, insuring a tool of very light draft.

Attachments can be adjusted to any desired position very easily and all attachments are of the best material and right shape to run easily and guaranteed to scour perfectly.

A trial of the tool will convince the most skeptical that they never knew before how to take care of a garden, whether it be large or small.

Standard No. 126 Single Wheel Cultivator. Shipping weight 20 lbs. List price, sent by parcel post, add 35c extra.

“Steel King”

Can Be Shipped By Parcel Post For 40c Extra

Is constructed entirely of high grade steel and malleable iron.

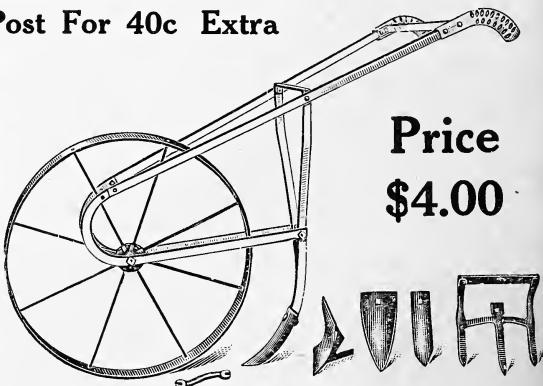
The handles can be readily raised or lowered to suit the operator. The draft can be changed in order to get the best results in different soils. This is a great feature and has added much to the popularity of the “Steel King” Plow.

This plow is becoming very popular.

Handles can easily be adjusted by loosening thumb nut on handle to raise or lower; no rivets to take out.

Fully equipped with shovel, calf-tongue, wrench, mouldboard, weeder and cultivator.

Height of wheel 24 inches. Weight 27 pounds.



**Price
\$4.00**

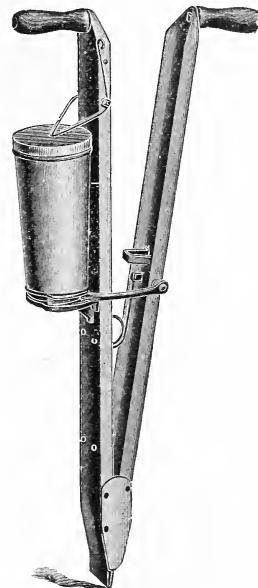
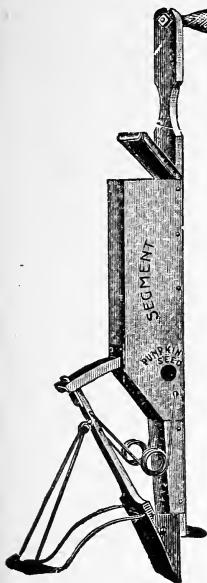
Corn Planters

DIAMOND ROTARY CORN PLANTER

The Diamond is the most perfect Rotary Planter on the market. Has four disks, one especially for broom corn and seeds of that kind. The Diamond is made with both wood and iron frame. Price, each \$1.40. Weight 8 pounds.

SEGMENT "ONE-HAND" CORN AND BEAN PLANTER

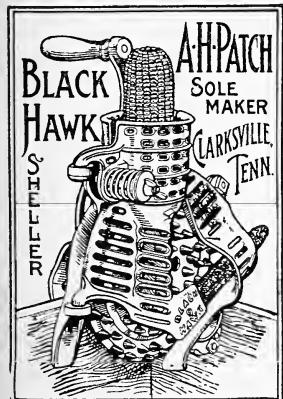
Never cracks a Kernel nor Skips a Hill. The seed pocket can be sufficiently enlarged to perfectly adapt it for planting the largest field beans as well as corn. The seed box and hopper are of galvanized iron. All of the working parts are stamped out of sheet steel and are therefore extremely light, strong and accurate. Price \$1.50.



Seeders and Planters

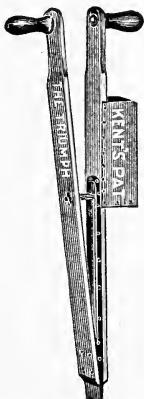
CAHOON SEEDER

The best and most extensively used seeder on the market. It is simple, strong and durable, and easily operated. For sowing wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa and all kinds of grass seeds it has no equal. It will sow evenly from 4 to 6 acres an hour. It will scatter wheat, barley and rye 25 feet; timothy and clover 18 to 20 feet. The bag and hopper hold about 22 quarts. Weight 5 1/4 pounds. Price, each, \$3.50.



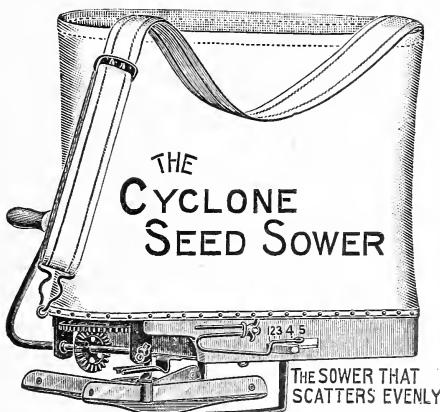
BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER

The greatest little corn sheller ever made; shells any size thoroughly. Can't be beat for the price. Weight 15 pounds. Price \$2.50.



THE TRIUMPH CORN PLANTER

with pumpkin seed attachment very similar to the Diamond Planter. Price \$1.40.



The Cyclone Seed Sower

THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS EVENLY.

Larger and greater capacity than the little wonder; thirty to forty acres can be sown in a day. A first-class seeder at a small price. Price \$1.50. Weight 5 pounds. Can be sent by mail anywhere in the U. S.

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number
of Plants to Sow an Acre

	Quantity per acre
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.
Asparagus Roots 1 oz. to 300 plants..	
Beans, Dwarf, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill..	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 qt. to 100 hills.....	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..	7 lbs.
Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 5 to 8 lbs.	
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	2 oz.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	4 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pt. to 100 hills.....	6 qts.
Corn, Field	10 lbs.
Corn, Rice (shelled)	2 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill...	
Gourd, 2 oz to 100 hills.....	

	Quantity per acre
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Kohl Rabi, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.
Leek, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	4 to 5 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ⅓ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets.....	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill.....	8 bu.
Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, Field	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 oz.
Pumpkin, ½ qt. to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills...	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills...	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	1 oz.
Turnip	1 to 3 lbs.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

	Days
Beans	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10

	Days
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow an Acre

Alfalfa	10 to 15 lbs.
Barley	60 to 90 lbs.
Buckwheat	40 to 60 lbs.
Cane 5 to 10 lbs. drilled.....	40 to 60 lbs.
Clover, White Dutch Alsike.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Red Mammoth	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Sanfoin	25 to 40 lbs.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawns.....	1 lb. to sq. Rd.
Grass, Ky. Blue, for pasture.....	30 to 40 lbs.
Grass, English Blue	15 to 20 lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Red Top.....	20 to 25 lbs.

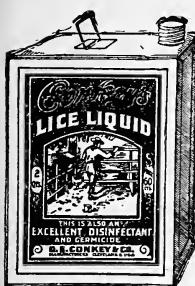
Grass, Bromis Inermis	25 to 35 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	10 to 12 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, planted 5 to 10 lbs. sown	40 to 60 lbs.
Millet	25 to 40 lbs.
Oats	75 to 90 lbs.
Potatoes	500 to 600 lbs
Rape, drilled 4 to 5 lbs. sown	8 to 10 lbs.
Rye	60 to 90 lbs.
Vetch	75 to 90 lbs.
Wheat	60 to 90 lbs.

Testimonials from Customers

We are always pleased to hear from our customers regarding the results of their gardens and crops. We appreciate the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials we receive annually, and are glad to publish as many as space will permit.

Photographs of gardens, and particularly of individual vegetables or flowers, are always very gladly received by us.

Conkey's Remedies



Conkey's Lice liquid—There are a great many poultry men who do not seem to understand that the mite requires entirely different treatment than the ordinary louse. There is no powder made that will entirely rid you of the mite, and until you are rid of him he will multiply until every fowl you have is rendered useless or dies from exhaustion. In our opinion the mite will do

more to reduce the profit of your fowls than all other varieties of vermin combined. CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID will immediately destroy these terrible pests, and will rid your poultry house of its greatest profit killer.

Price of CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID—1 qt. 35c, 2 qts. 60c, 1 gallon \$1.00. Expressage extra.

Conkey's Laying Tonic is a result of years of careful study and experiment, and is a compound of vegetable extracts, roots, etc., so proportioned as to act gently on egg producing organs, remove any irregularity existing and to invigorate and tone the system to a point only that is perfectly natural in the highest state of the vigor and health of the fowl. It is not a false stimulant to be followed by a corresponding depression and lack of vigor, but it is a corrective that can be absolutely relied upon as in accord with scientific knowledge of fowls and their organs of reproduction.

Prices—1½ lb. pkg. 25c, 3¼ lb. pkg. 50c, 7 lbs. \$1.00. For parcel post rates see page 2.

CONKEY'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER

This combines the points of the common hand sprayer and the compressed air sprayer. Instead of throwing a spray in spurts it throws a continuous spray with little effort. It is serviceable in spraying all kinds of insecticides. Fly knockers, etc., for spraying plants and bushes, for use about poultry houses, stables, etc. We recommend this as one of the best sprayers that has ever been put on the market. It is unequalled because the liquids can be sprayed thoroughly over a surface with little effort and with saving of the liquid. Price 50c. By parcel post 60c.



Pratt's Remedies

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR



This is the original Poultry Regulator of America; in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere. It is a guaranteed egg producer, and when regularly used hens lay throughout the year. It is a perfect digestive tonic and will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness, egg eating. It also greatly improves turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick, healthy growth.

100-lb. bags \$9.00, 26-lb. pails at \$2.50, 50c pkgs., weight 4 lbs., \$1.00 pkgs., weight 9 lbs.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR



This is the original and pioneer Stock Regulator of America. It keeps horses well and strong, improves their wind, and makes their coat sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

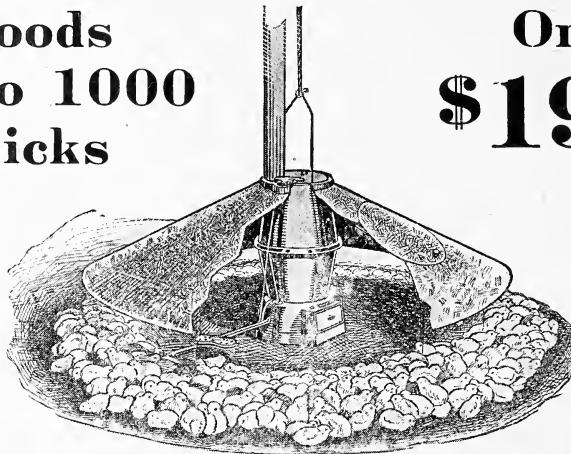
Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use. Test it on our guarantee to do the work or money refunded.

25-lb. pails, \$3.50, are popular with our customers; also in 50 and 100-lb. sacks and small packages.

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Broods
100 to 1000
Chicks

Only
\$19.50



The Greatest Coal-Burning Brooder Ever Invented

Self Feeding

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Everlasting

Heavy cast-iron stove that requires coaling but once ever 24 hours in any temperature. Fifty-two-inch hover that will positively brood 1,000 newly hatched chicks.

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The Standard Colony Brooder is the most practical brooding device ever invented. It will do anything and everything that any other brooder will do, and do it better. It is infinitely more satisfactory than brooders selling at twice the price. We are so positive that it cannot fail that we will permit you to try one for thirty days—and

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No questions asked if the Standard Colony Brooder does not suit you in every way.

Used By Over 11,000 Large and Small Breeders

Ask for illustrated "Standard" Catalog or send us your order and your own guarantee.

Grand Junction Seed Company

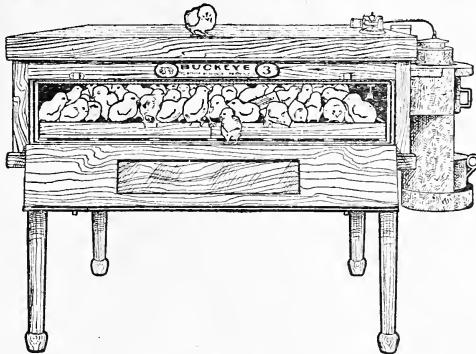
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"We Never Recommend Anything We Would Not Use Ourselves."

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

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Guaranteed to Hatch More Chicks—and Better Chicks Than Any Other Incubator!

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The "Buckeye" is unquestionably the best incubator made. Our customers have proven that by comparative tests with all other brands. They never fail to hatch more chicks and better chicks.

Every "Buckeye" We Sell is GUARANTEED to Hatch More Chicks, Better Chicks—and THEY NEVER COME BACK! THAT'S the PROOF

**The "Buckeye" is Recommended by all the Agricultural
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MADE IN SEVEN SIZES

60 eggs	\$ 9.50	200 eggs	\$21.00
110 eggs	16.50	600 eggs	65.00

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Or come in and let us show you how a Buckeye operates.

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Index to Catalog

Page	Page
VEGETABLE SEEDS	
Asparagus	6
Beans	7-8-31-52
Beets, table	9
Beets, stock	10
Brussels Sprouts	10
Broccoli	10
Cabbage	12 and 13
Cantaloupes	19 and 20
Carrots	13
Cauliflower	11
Celery	15
Celeriac	15
Collards	17
Corn, Sweet	16 and 17
Corn, Pop	17
Corn, Salad	17
Cress	17
Cucumbers	14
Egg Plant	20
Endive	20 and 21
Garlic	24
Gourds, Ornamental	38
Herbs, medicinal and Pot	51
Kale	10
Kohl Rabi	21
Leek	21
Lettuce	17 and 18
Melons, Musk	19
Melons, Casaba	20
Melons, Water	21 and 22
Mustard	18
Okra	24
Onion Seeds	23 and 24
Onion Sets	24
Parsley	25
Parsnips	25
Peas, Garden	25 and 26
Pepper	22
Potatoes	28 and 29
Pumpkins	27
Radishes	29 and 30
Rhubarb Seed	31
Salsify	28
Spinach	27
Squash	30 and 31
Tomatoes	3 and 33
Turnips	31 and 32
Vegetable Plants	34
FARM SEEDS	
Alfalfa	42
Barley	48-49
Clover and Grass Seed	41-46
Corn Planters	55
Field Corn	50-51
Fodder	49
Garden Cultivators	54
Kentucky Blue Grass	41
Oats	48
Peanuts	51
Peas, Field	47
Poultry Supplies	57-58
Rye	48
Seeders	54-55
Seed Tables	56
Spray Pumps	52
Emmer	48
Sudan Grass	52
Wheat	47
Buckwheat	50
Vetch	50
FLOWER SEED	
Flower Seeds	35-40

Side Lines

We handle the following lines in connection with our SEEDS:

FEED, POULTRY SUPPLIES, SHEEP DIP, GRAIN AND SPUD SACKS, SACKING
TWINE, SEED CLEANERS, DRILLS, SOWERS, CORN SHELLERS, SPRAY PUMPS,
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

PRESENT PRICES ON POULTRY SUPPLIES

		Per Cwt.
Granite Grit	12 lbs....	\$0.25
Oyster Shell	10 lbs....	.25
Charcoal	5 lbs....	.25
Cracked Bone	5 lbs....	.25
Swift's Beef Scrap	4 lbs....	.25
Oil Meal	6 lbs....	.25
Gran. Blood Meal	4 lbs....	.25
A. & C. Chick Food	7 lbs....	.25

We handle all kinds of grain and feeds. Can ship any of the
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We Shipped Grand Valley Seeds to Sixteen States During 1916

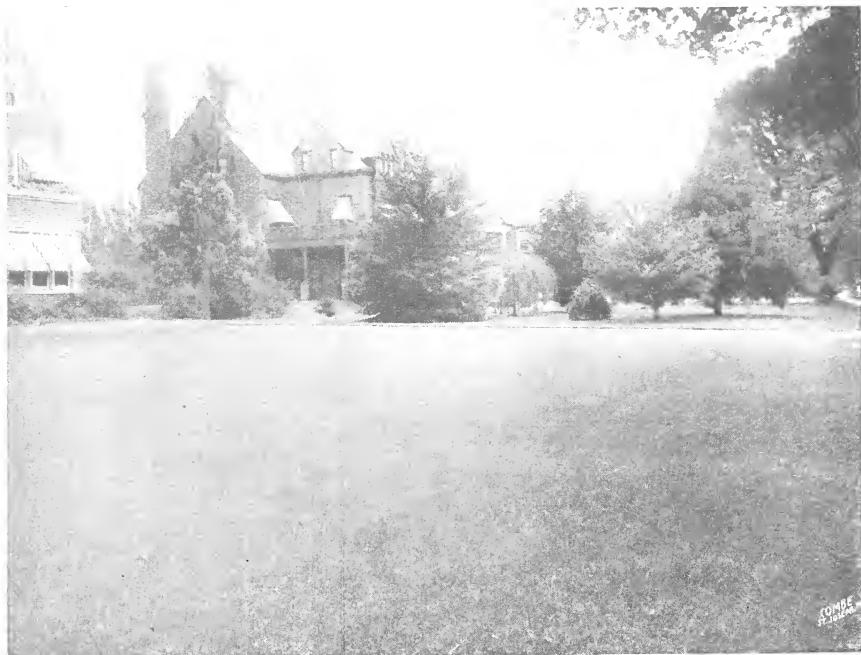
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Look our catalog over and send us a trial order.

Grand Junction Seed Company

Grand Junction, Colorado

Rocky Mountain



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